

JEH O & C # 143

a d lai Stevenson

FILE IN OFFICIAL CONFIDENTIAL FILES IN
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH.

DO-8

Office of the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

5-26, 1960

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clayton
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Gouthier
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ingrom
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. M. A. Jones
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Morrell
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<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Malone	<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Skillman
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. McGuire	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. W. C. Sullivan
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Warkart
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Trotter	

Room

<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Bonnon	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ramey
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Room
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss McCord	<input type="checkbox"/> Reception Room
<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Metcalf	<input type="checkbox"/> Reading Room
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 sections 94-40154	<input type="checkbox"/> Records Branch
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 sections OC folders	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail Room
<input type="checkbox"/> For your info. to be returned	<input type="checkbox"/> See Me
<input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return 12-12-60	<input type="checkbox"/> Call Me
<input type="checkbox"/> Please Initialed	<input type="checkbox"/> Please Type
<input type="checkbox"/> Expedite Processing - Route	
<input type="checkbox"/> Place on record and return	
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See Hoover instructions
over the L.O.B. in this
(2) P.O. - file
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in Penetration -

1/1/60

94-40154-23

Correlation Summary

Main File No.: 94-40154

See Also: 9-16511

9-16526

9-20574

9-21996

9-22251

9-22905

(62-97886 changed to 94-40154)

77-9141 ✓

Searched 10/20/55

De Fraser

Adlai

Stevenson

with Correlation

Summary

To Mr De L

5/12/60

To the Trustees

Wm. Gandy

Inquiries connection Kennedy appointment Dec. 1960
are in Kennedy folder

Mr. Nichols

April 9, 1952

W. A. Jones

ADLAI EWIN STEVENSON
GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS
(DEMOCRAT)

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND:

To synopsize the summary memorandum on Stevenson. Governor Stevenson was born February 5, 1900, in Los Angeles, California. He is a graduate of Princeton, 1922, with an AB Degree and after attending Harvard Law School for two years he received a JD Degree from Northwestern University in 1926 and was admitted that year to the Illinois State Bar. He commenced practice of law in Chicago, Illinois. During 1933 and 1934 he was a Counsel with the AAA and the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, Washington, D. C. From 1941 to 1944 he was an assistant to the Secretary of the Navy and thereafter acted as an adviser to the U.S. delegations at UN conferences. He was elected Governor of Illinois in 1948.

CONTACTS WITH BUREAU:

Governor Stevenson before and since 1948 has been periodically interviewed in applicant and other type cases and his attitude has been cordial and cooperative.

In 1948 he was interviewed as the victim of a threatening letter; however, he stated it was obviously a crank letter and he preferred no active investigation be conducted.

He contacted the Bureau in 1949 for information on state police systems and possible advice on potential candidates to direct the Illinois State Police. The Bureau furnished him copies of police organizational material but the Director declined to become further involved.

A remark was attributed to Stevenson in a newspaper article in January, 1949, concerning the possible use by him of an ex-FBI agent in the police administration of Illinois and he was quoted as stating "FBI Agents are not renowned administrators." He appointed a political aide as the director of police administration

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and gave one Frank Kreml the training program of the police and Kreml ignored FBI training services.

Governor Stevenson as of December, 1950, considered himself responsible for a successful remodeling of the police system and freeing it from political control in that "we have the force now divided equally between Democrats and Republicans as provided in the new law."

In public statements he has favored police training and adequate pay for policemen. He considers police work a local matter and has decried any release of local police jurisdiction to state and Federal authorities.

ALGER HISS:

Stevenson became acquainted with Alger Hiss in 1933 at Washington, D. C., while both were in Government employ. During the Hiss investigation Stevenson made available to the Bureau a typewritten letter received from Hiss which concerned a 1946 appearance by Hiss at the instance of Stevenson to lecture at Northwestern University Law School.

During the Hiss trial a deposition by Stevenson on behalf of Hiss and attesting to the latter's good character was read into the record by Defense Counsel. This incident is a matter of current newspaper comment in connection with the consideration of Governor Stevenson as a leading figure in selection of the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

ASSOCIATION WITH FRONT GROUPS:

Stevenson has allowed his name to be used as a sponsor by some groups which have been Communist controlled or infiltrated. They include a move to furnish economic aid to civilians of Loyalist Spain, 1938; and a society which sought cultural relations with Italy, 1947, and which was Communist inspired. In 1944 his name was discussed as a possible chairman of the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship, as a "progressive-thinking fellow."

The name of Stevenson also appears in several documents of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) which were in custody of Edward G. Carter, once its secretary. They do not reflect

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extent of his association other than that he was apparently considered as one of numerous who had "contributed" to the work of the IPR.

MISCELLANEOUS:

In 1949 Governor Stevenson vetoed bills in Illinois designed to outlaw the Communist Party and to set up a seditious activities investigating committee on the ground of existing Federal and Illinois laws on subversive activities.

In the April, 1952, issue of Harper's Magazine Bernard DeVoto in a laudatory article discussed Governor Stevenson as a strong candidate for the presidency of the United States stating the "independent voter sees in him just such a younger spokesman of liberal democracy as a compelling need demands."

Mr. Nichols

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M. A. Jones

ADLAI E. (EVING) STEVENSON
GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS
(DEMOCRAT)

PURPOSE:

To summarize information on Governor Stevenson available from Bureau files.

A. PERSONAL HISTORY

Adlai E. Stevenson was born in Los Angeles, California, February 5, 1900. His Grandfather of the same name was Vice-President of the United States under President Cleveland and earned the nickname "The Headsman" because of his removal of some 40,000 Republican Postmasters during Democratic President Grover Cleveland's first administration. His father was Lewis Green Stevenson, described as a very prominent newspaper man and capitalist of Chicago and Secretary of State of Illinois from 1913 to 1916.

Adlai Stevenson attended Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut. He graduated from Princeton with an AB degree in 1922. He attended Harvard Law School 1922-1924 and received a JD degree from Northwestern University in 1926, being admitted to the Illinois Bar that year. He began the practice of law in Chicago.

He was investigated by this Bureau in 1937 for the position as Attorney with the Department of Justice at which time he was still in law practice. For fifteen months in 1933 and 1934, however, he had worked as Special Counsel with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and as Assistant Special Counsel of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, both at Washington, D. C.

During the investigation, Jerome Frank, formerly with the AAA, described Stevenson as being "very intelligent but leaning towards the conservative."

Lee Pressman was General Counsel of the AAA during Stevenson's employment and in interview described Stevenson as a very brilliant character, a good lawyer, and a man who always made friends with his associates. Mr. Pressman recommended Stevenson highly for any type of responsible position in the Federal Government.

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Attachment

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From 1941 to 1944 he was Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington; was on a Foreign Economic Administration mission to Italy in 1943; a War Department mission to Europe in 1944; and in 1945 was an Assistant to the Secretary of State at Washington, D.C. He acted in an advisory capacity and as a delegate during the years 1945-1947 at UN conferences. He has been Governor of Illinois since 1948 and his home is in Libertyville, Illinois. (Source, Who's Who in America, 1952-1953; 94-3-4-1115-52, and 77-9141.)

B. MISCELLANEOUS BUREAU CONTACTS WITH STEVENSON

In July, 1941, while an attorney in Chicago at 11 South LaSalle Street, he was interviewed concerning pro-Japanese allegations against one Ernest B. Price, Director of the International House, of which Stevenson was affiliated as member of its Board of Directors. The interview was cordial and informative. (65-22874-9-5)

On March 27, 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Adlai S. Stevenson and their three small sons went on a tour of the Bureau's facilities. (94-2-20722)

The Director by letter 11-8-48 congratulated Stevenson on his election as Governor of Illinois. It was noted that you had met Mr. Stevenson, who had manifested deep interest in the work of the Bureau. The Governor acknowledged the letter on December 3, 1948. (94-40154-1, 2)

Governor Stevenson was interviewed in February, 1951, in a Department applicant, U. S. District Judge, investigation of Walter Vincent Schaefer. Stevenson's name had arisen as a possible source of information concerning an alleged association between Schaefer and John Abt while both were in the AAA. Stevenson stated he did not know John Abt and did not believe Schaefer had ever worked at the AAA. (77-48275-2, 6)

The SAC, Springfield, by letter 4-26-51 re contacts with governors, advised he had contacted Governor Stevenson of Illinois on two occasions after January, 1951, and found him very cordial and cooperative. The SAC stated Governor Stevenson had expressed great admiration for the Bureau and the Director. (66-17619-4)

C. BUREAU RELATIONS WITH STEVENSON RE ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

In December, 1948, Governor Stevenson telephoned the Bureau while in Washington, D. C., and in absence of the Director,

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personally conferred on December 11 with Mr. Ladd. He expressed concern over the Illinois State Highway Patrol and said he was anxious to remove it from politics. (He noted in the same breath that all the present patrolmen were Republicans.) He indicated he was undecided whether to retire its Director, T. P. Sullivan, and asked if the Bureau had any ideas as to suitable persons. The Director noted on Mr. Ladd's memorandum concerning the conference that Governor Stevenson might be given copies of material concerning state police systems, but as the suggested names for his consideration, the Director noted, "No. He will not become any more involved in this." (62-37713-78)

By letter dated 12-31-48 Governor Stevenson indicated he was anxious to reform the State Police with a view to removing them from politics and was in search of qualified persons. (94-40154-3)

The SAC at Chicago telephoned the Bureau January 13, 1949, to advise that the Chicago Sun morning issue of January 14 in an article reported that a member of the staff of the FBI was to be interviewed by Governor Stevenson in connection with the position of Director of the State Police. The article stated this would cause removal of T. P. Sullivan. The article quoted the Governor as saying that one thing that might save T. P. Sullivan is the fact that FBI Agents are not renowned administrators. The Director noted, "Keep this in mind." (62-37713-80; 94-40154-4)

Information on state police organizations was furnished him on several occasions in December, 1948, and January, 1949.

The SAC at Chicago in May, 1949, advised that one Donald J. Walsh was appointed Director of Public Safety in Illinois, (which position covers the Police Department.) It was noted the wife of Walsh was a sister-in-law of James E. Mulroy, campaign manager for Governor Stevenson and his executive secretary. (62-37713-29)

By letter July 13, 1949, Governor Stevenson invited the Director to Illinois to witness the signing of a bill "removing the Illinois State Police from politics." The Director declined the invitation. (62-37713-53)

By memorandum to Mr. Clegg October 10, 1950, the SAC of Chicago indicated he heard Governor Stevenson was looking for someone to head the State Police and suggested some NA graduate might be interested. Mr. Clegg recommended the Bureau stay out

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of the picture and the Director agreed, stating: "Certainly as long as Stevenson is Governor." (62-37713-102)

On a memorandum from Mr. Clegg to Mr. Tolson dated 11-14-50 concerning approval of the Illinois State Police for assignment of investigative work, the Director commented: "...I think it was a mistake to approve it in view of Governor Stevenson's attitude towards FBI." (62-37713-104)

By letter dated 11-31-50 the SAC at Springfield advised of the appointment as Director of Public Safety of an individual who had been Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. (62-37713-107)

On December 5, 1950, the Executives Conference recommended that for a period of six months at least no favorable consideration be given to applications from the Illinois State Police for representation at the FBI Academy. It was noted Governor Stevenson had turned over the survey of the Illinois State Police to Frank Kreaml who had ignored the Bureau's training service. The Director concurred in the recommendation. (1-3334-10)

Governor Stevenson on December 21, 1950, by letter invited the Director to a dedicatory program at Springfield in connection with graduation ceremonies of the first training class under the new police system. He referred to his sponsorship of a bill which had placed the police on a merit basis. He wrote: "We now have divided the force equally between Democrats and Republicans as provided by the new law. After January 1, there will no longer be any politics in our police force, either in the selection of men or in their retention or promotion." The Director declined due to pressure of other matters. (62-37713-110)

D. BUREAU INVESTIGATIONS OF EXTORTION LETTERS DIRECTED TO GOVERNOR STEVENSON

Governor Stevenson was the victim of an unknown subject extortion investigation by the Bureau in 1948. Two letters were received by James Mulroy, his former campaign manager. One threatened the Governor's sons, and the other contained a vague threat against him. Governor Stevenson on interview stated he was unaware Mulroy had advised the FBI, and he would prefer no active investigation be conducted. Prosecution was declined by the United States Attorney shortly thereafter on other grounds. (9-16526-8; 9-16511)

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In April, 1951, prosecution was declined as a "crank letter" when an anonymous letter was received by Governor Stevenson demanding he resign or prepare to die because his "attitude regarding Miss and your remarks regarding McArthur show you are a traitor." (9-20574)

E. EXPRESSED ATTITUDE OF GOVERNOR STEVENSON TOWARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND GAMBLING

The Chicago Office reported in 1950* that Governor Stevenson intended to use State Police to suppress gambling but that he would give local State's Attorneys three days in which to act after warning them he would order the State Police to move in. The Chicago Office stated one slot machine operator was, therefore, expecting a tip-off from the local State's Attorney's office or the Sheriff's office as to when to pull down his slot machines. (62-75147-9-88)

In an address before the American Bar Association, Section on Criminal Law, Washington, D. C., 9-19-50, Governor Stevenson stressed the necessity for an active public opinion, civic responsibility, and civic government. He expressed himself against steps to have state police enter into local law enforcement matters, stating this would be one more step of the growing and dangerous tendency to look to higher levels of government for the solution of local problems. He stressed the need for police administration based on the merit system, for adequate police salaries and improved recruiting and training practices. He suggested disbarment as an effective weapon to discipline attorneys holding law enforcement positions who permitted crime to flourish in their zones. (24-1-369-678)

Testimony on February 24, 1951, before the Kefauver Committee reflected that in May, 1950, Governor Stevenson of Illinois had State Police raid two gambling casinos in Madison County, Illinois. (62-91933-615-782)

A feature article in The Atlantic, issue of February, 1952, written by Governor Stevenson captioned "Who Runs the Gambling Machines" quoted him as stating that he has tried to bring pressure on local officials to halt commercialized gambling. A preface to the article stated that Governor Stevenson makes it clear that reputable citizens who play slot machines in their lodges and country clubs are playing right into the hands of the bigger gamblers higher up.

* Chicago Office General Investigative Intelligence File, April - July, 1950.

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In a memo dated March 4, 1952, from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Ladd concerning the roundup of gambling devices, it was noted the SAC at Springfield had advised that two of the machines for which seizure had been authorized were located at the Bloomington Country Club, Bloomington, Illinois, of which Governor Stevenson was a member, his sister being a member of the Club's Board of Directors. (71-3980-79)

F. ALGER HISS CASE

1. Past Association with Alger Hiss

A confidential informant* advised the Washington Field Office in January, 1946, that Mrs. Priscilla Hiss mentioned to John C. Rose, Director of the Office of Departmental Administration, State Department, that on January 1 the overseas operator in New York called their home asking for Alger Hiss. She indicated her belief it might have been from Adlai Stevenson, then a Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. (65-56402-1-131) It was further confidentially learned* that on August 15, 1946, Alger Hiss had a luncheon engagement with Adlai Stevenson, believed identical with instant Stevenson. (74-1339-2450-30)

2. Interview of Stevenson in Hiss Investigation

Walter Schaefer of the Northwestern University Law School in January, 1949, advised that as Stevenson's representative, he had partially arranged to have Alger Hiss lecture before the Law School in November of 1946. He said Governor Stevenson had several letters from Hiss concerning this. In January, 1949, Governor Stevenson made available his personal file containing all correspondence in connection with assistance he had rendered Northwestern University in obtaining an appearance by Alger Hiss and other State Department officials to lecture at the Law School. The file contained a typewritten letter to him from Alger Hiss concerning the University appearance, the letter beginning "Dear Adlai." (74-1339-1217, 1385, 2338)

3. Character Deposition by Stevenson for Hiss' Defense

On June 22, 1949, a deposition by Governor Adlai Stevenson was read into the record by Defense Counsel Lloyd Paul

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Stryker wherein Stevenson characterized the reputation of Hiss for integrity, loyalty, and veracity as good. Assistant USA Murphy read cross-interrogation in which Stevenson stated he was never in Hiss' home and that he never heard prior to 1948 that Hiss was a Communist or sympathizer or had unlawfully removed documents from the State Department. (74-1333-A; The Washington News 7-5-49) (74-1333-3514, 3527)

A memo by Mr. Ladd to the Director dated 2-1-52 reflected that Scott McLeod in the Office of Senator Bridges called on behalf of the Senator and inquired where they could obtain a copy of the deposition on behalf of Hiss by Governor Stevenson who would "probably be the Democratic candidate for President." On 2-4-52 Mr. Belmont furnished to Scott McLeod the name of the Court Clerk, U. S. District Court, SDNY, so that the Senator might direct his request there. (74-1333-4801)

The Washington Times-Herald, issue of 2-1-52, reported that the relationship of Governor Stevenson to Alger Hiss was under close scrutiny by political leaders of both parties. It stated Stevenson met Hiss in 1933 when both worked in the AAA. The article noted the deposition on behalf of Hiss made by Stevenson.

G. ASSOCIATION WITH ALLEGED FRONT GROUPS

The Daily Record, issue of 10-13-38 reported a dinner in Chicago in honor of the Duchess of Atholl, member of the British Parliament who was visiting the United States to raise funds for the civilian population of Loyalist Spain. Nearly \$1,500 was raised at the dinner for the American Relief Ship. Guests at the dinner included Mr. and Mrs. Adlai Stevenson. (61-7561-2421)

The Attorney General furnished the Bureau with a photostatic copy of a letter to him from Chicago dated 9-25-39 signed "An American," which complained that the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations was pro-Nazi. Attached were copies of a torn leaflet of the organization indicating its sole function was to provide authoritative information on international affairs. The name

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Adlai E. Stevenson appeared as a member of its Executive Committee. (61-7560-3036)

An annual report (1940) of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, Inc., of which one Ira Latimer was Executive Secretary, reflected that in March (1940) among awards for meritorious service on behalf of civil rights was one to the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago Bar Association. The award was accepted by Adlai Stevenson "first chairman of that Committee." Bureau investigation of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee reflected that its program and policies closely paralleled those of the Communist Party with respect to the issues of race discrimination, election laws, and poll taxes. (100-5605-4-8)

In September or October, 1941, a highly confidential informant advised the Chicago Office that the names of Mr. and Mrs. Adlai Stevenson of Libertyville, Illinois, appeared in a list of names on file in the offices occupied jointly by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the United Spanish Aid Committee, Chicago. The purpose of the list was not known to the informant. Another Chicago informant advised on December 27, 1944, that William Card, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship had discussed the possibility of approaching Adlai Stevenson to accept the position of Chairman of the CCASF Executive Board. Informant said it was indicated in the discussion that Stevenson had a good government record and was a good progressive-thinking fellow. It was further reported that on January 10, 1945, the name of Stevenson was again discussed as to the possibility of securing him as Board Chairman. One Harland Allen, according to the informant, indicated he had succeeded Stevenson as Chairman of the Committee to Defend America. The Chicago Office noted that in 1944 the Committee to Defend America by Keeping out of War had been cited as a Communist front organization. The Chicago Office further advised that on December 21, 1948, Ira H. Latimer, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee and a former member of the CP who broke with the Party in 1945, had confidentially furnished a leaflet announcing a dinner to be held at the Continental Hotel, Chicago, May 1, 1948, sponsored by the Southern Congress on Human Welfare. Latimer stated that in his opinion this organization was controlled by the Communist Party. The leaflet listed among sponsors for the dinner the name Adlai E. Stevenson. It is noted that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited on March 29, 1944, as a Communist front. (74-1333-3282)

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The former Premier of Italy, Ferruccio Parri, in 1947 on invitation of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Italy, New York City, toured the United States to raise funds for the Society which purported to be a cultural and relief organization. One high light of the visit was a meeting in Chicago on April 25, 1947, at which Adlai E. Stevenson was among the scheduled speakers. A highly confidential source advised the Chicago Office that Mr. and Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson were among some of the first persons to accept sponsorship of the events in Chicago of this Society during visit of Ferruccio Parri. Frederick Foltman of the New York World Telegram characterized the ASCRI as a Communist front group. A reliable informant in New York City reported that Bella V. Dodd of the Communist Party National Committee had been instrumental in setting up the organization which was formed in New York in 1946. A public relations firm in New York City, which had acted as Agent for the ASCRI, withdrew, stating the ASCRI tended to swing the Italian-American group to the left. (105-9929-B, 11)

A brochure of the American Association for the United Nations, Inc., (AAUN) circulated in June, 1951, at New York listed Adlai Stevenson as a member of its Board of Directors. As of August, 1950, Sumner Felle was Honorary President. Its stated aims were to carry on educational work designed to promote international cooperation by the United States. It was not connected with the UN. A New York Office informant in February, 1951, advised he was of the opinion there is "probably not too much Communist infiltration into the AAUN" (100-377086)

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H. ATTITUDE OF GOVERNOR STEVENSON TOWARD STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Governor Stevenson telephoned the Director on February 20, 1951, suggesting the Director see two representatives of the American Legion, Illinois. The men intended to discuss various subversive bills under consideration there. Governor Stevenson said he hoped the Director could talk to them in a sobering way. The Director by letter to the Governor March 1, 1951, expressed his regret at not having been able to see the men due to a sudden commitment elsewhere. The Governor by letter 3-7-51 expressed his disappointment in this and mentioned he suspected that a bill would pass setting up a subversive committee in Illinois. (94-1-18258-21, 23, 24 and 94-40154-7)

The Springfield Office forwarded the Bureau in February, 1951, copies of four state bills introduced in January of 1951 by Illinois State Senator Paul V. Broyles. The bills would define Communism and prohibit its advocacy; would declare ineligible for public office persons advocating the unlawful overthrow of the government; and would create a seditious activities investigating commission. Senator Broyles confidentially advised the Springfield Office he expected the Governor to veto the legislation. (100-3-70-1110)

The Daily Worker, New York, issue of 3-15-49, page 6, reported opposition to the "Six Broyles Police-State Bills" by the National Lawyers' Guild, the Progressive Party, and other organizations. (100-3-70-4)

The Washington Post issue of 6-27-51 reported that Governor Stevenson on 6-26-51 vetoed the Broyles bills which sought to outlaw Communism in Illinois. The article said the Governor did so because they were "wholly unnecessary" due to existing Federal and Illinois laws on subversive activity. (100-3-70-4)

I. MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY

Governor Stevenson was listed as a member of the national committee of "Americans United for World Government, Inc." in material distributed by that organization during the years 1944-1946. The organization's chief aim was to secure acceptance by the American people of the UN. (100-90431-164, 193 and 100-343001-20-8)

The name Adlai E. Stevenson, Navy Department, appeared in 1942-1944 as a sponsor on letterheads of the "Appreciate America, Inc.," a nonprofit organization which purported to promote Americanism through leaflets and posters. (94-1-22773)

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Investigation was conducted in New York during 1946 and 1947 of the United Nations News, published by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, New York City. The Army had reported that an analysis of the Foundation's Board of Directors revealed approximately twenty persons previously cited as connected with Communist controlled or infiltrated groups. As of 1946 Adlai E. Stevenson was on the Board of Directors. Examination of the publication did not reveal a pro-Soviet bias and the investigation was discontinued. (100-347117)

In May, 1949, Congressman A. J. Sabbath complained to the Bureau he had allowed his name to be used as sponsor of a movement called Jerusalem Forever which was to commemorate the first anniversary in May, 1949, of the State of Israel under auspices of the United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem. Congressman Sabbath submitted copies of letterheads by the movement which contained his name as Honorary Chairman. He said he requested the organization to desist from using his name to collect money. The matter was referred to the Department and from there to the Post Office Inspectors. It is noted the name of Governor Adlai E. Stevenson appeared as a co-chairman on letterheads of Jerusalem Forever as of January, 1949. (62-89887-1)

Governor Stevenson participated in the Crusade for Freedom and was listed in 1951 as one of thirty-four sponsoring Governors of the Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign of the International Refugee Committee, Inc., New York. (123-12470-6 and 100-344378-80)

J. INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

Edward C. Carter, a past secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, (IPR), had numerous documents of the organization in his custody in Massachusetts.

Among them was an unidentified list of names and addressees in alphabetical order. Appearing therein was Adlai Stevenson, 11 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. (100-64700-271-1775)

In a letter 6-17-40 from Frederick V. Field to Miss Eloise Requa, Library of International Relations, Chicago, Illinois, Field discussed an executive committee in regard to some "secondary school scheme." He mentioned, incidentally, that "Carter" (Edward C. Carter, possibly) was to contact, among others, Adlai Stevenson, but he "didn't know what luck Carter had encountered in this." (100-64700-271-2472)

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One document listed "Guests Attending Lunch at Union League Club" Tuesday, November 30 (no year indicated). Among the twenty-seven names was that of Adlai E. Stevenson. It is noted the name Edward C. Carter was also listed. The luncheon was not further clarified. (100-64700-550-494)

A lengthy typewritten list of banks and bankers, corporations, authors, business firms, etc., captioned "Selected List of Corporations, Foundations and Individuals Contributing To the Work of the IPR" dated April, 1943, listed under "Members of Congress and Government Servants (Past and Present)" the name Adlai E. Stevenson. (100-6700-271-157)

K. MISCELLANEOUS:

Former SA Orval F. Yarger of Illinois advised Mr. Clegg on March 8, 1951, among other matters, of information he had received that Frank Mulroy, an assistant to Governor Stevenson, had tried to steer contracts for supplying state institutions to a particular Chicago firm. Yarger had received his information from one Cummings, an employee of the state who had reportedly blocked these attempts by Mulroy. Yarger stated the Governor on one occasion in the presence of Mulroy asked Cummings about the coffee situation, referring to coffee contracts which had been let by Cummings on a distribution basis to several bids and on looking at details of the bids the Governor reportedly pushed them aside stating "We cannot let the 'bastard Republicans' have any of this contract." (1-33334-13)

In his monthly article "The Easy Chair" Bernard DeVoto devoted the April, 1952, article in Harper's Magazine to "Stevenson and the Independent Voter." He argued that Senator Taft would be the easiest Republican candidate to beat and that General Eisenhower, if President, would find his foreign policies thwarted by the Senate leaders such as Taft and others whom it is the sole purpose of General Eisenhower's candidacy to beat. He stated a realization of this has affected the thinking of independent voters who toward the end of January saw the candidacy of Governor Adlai Stevenson come to flower; that an undeterminable but sizable part of the independent voters has concluded Governor Stevenson meets all the requirements of a strong, potentially successful candidate for the presidency.

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DeVoto described the "warmth and personal intimacy" of Stevenson's radio voice; his "highly successful administration" of the Illinois State government; his reconstruction of the State Police; his drive against slot machines; and his improvements in schools, hospitals, and other matters.

DeVoto stated that Governor Stevenson favors local government as against infringement by the state or national, that he has experience on foreign issues and national affairs, and that the "independent voter sees in him just such a younger spokesman of liberal democracy as a compelling need demands."

"This democracy has a lower case initial but there is no surprise in its spokesman's having matured in the Democratic party. The independent voter has kept that party in power for twenty years because that is where the spirit of liberal democracy has been preserved." DeVoto then quoted from various public statements of Governor Stevenson, calling attention to his veto of the Broyles bills "which undertook to establish a new law in loyalty legislation." DeVoto asserted that the independent voters "have been heartened by having seen with such dramatic suddenness the figure of Adlai Stevenson in bold relief against so dark a sky."

Attached is the April, 1952, issue of Harper's Magazine, containing the above article by DeVoto, commencing on page 62.

August 29, 1952

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Milt Hill is the Michigan newspaperman who recently lost out as the Washington representative of the Federated Publications following a controversy which he got into with Arthur Vandenberg, Jr. Milt is a precautionary type of individual, he is intensely anti-Communist, very loyal to the Bureau, and has been a friend of mine over a period of years. He is close to Arthur Summerfield of the Republican National Committee and is doing leg work for Summerfield at the present time. He is also a personal friend of Eisenhower although for some period of time, there has been a strained relationship as Mamie was inclined to blame Hill for the failure of Summerfield to come out in the open at the Chicago convention. This apparently has now been straightened out.

Hill recently advised me that he has been assigned to do the official Republican biography of Governor Stevenson. A former Special Agent, Orval Yarger, who had a very good record in the Bureau, contacted the Republican National Committee and stated he had some information he desired to furnish. After considerable jockeying around, Hill saw him on August 28. Before he talked to Hill he wanted a statement in writing to the effect that if anything is ever attributed to him, that if his name is ever used, that at no time would anyone associate him with the FBI or would there be any attempt to capitalize upon his prior Bureau background. Hill states that Yarger is very proud of the Bureau, proud of his associations with the Bureau, and has stated that he will under no consideration participate in any activities which might embarrass the Bureau.

Hill is to spend the next several days with Yarger compiling information which Yarger has. Although Yarger is short on documents, he is an eye witness to activities in the Purchasing Department of the State of Illinois.

Milt, of course, has said nothing to Yarger about his acquaintanceship with me and Yarger has no suspicion that Hill is furnishing me details which Yarger is furnishing him. Hill emphasized he is furnishing me this information on a strictly personal and

LBN:FML
Attachment

confidential basis. I assured him his confidence would be respected.

Hill has already furnished me with a copy of his first memorandum on his conversation. He stated incidentally that four copies are made: one copy goes to Summerfield, one to a Bob Molluane, Hill is keeping a third copy. He asked me to read and destroy the fourth copy. I think we must maintain Hill's confidence at any cost.

Hill stated he has executed a statement which he gave to Yarger in compliance with his request. He stated Yarger has an excellent attitude, he is a man of high principle, is very decent, is very intense on his feelings toward the situation in Illinois which he blames to Governor Stevenson.

Yarger has further told Hill that Stevenson is very bitter against the Director and it appears that the basic reason grew out of the fact that Stevenson came back to Washington shortly after he was elected to see the Director regarding the possibility of borrowing a former Agent named Randolph (Ross Randolph), that the Director would not see him although he was told the Director was out of town but someone else did see him and this apparently caused Stevenson considerable pique. Stevenson has referred to the Director as that "bastard in the Bureau." Yarger also told Hill that Stevenson's feelings might perhaps very well stem likewise from his old associations in the State Department.

The attached memorandum from Hill is self-explanatory. There is nothing in here within our jurisdiction although Hill in one of his recommendations recommends they might get someone after an investigation of these charges, to present the facts to the United States Attorney. I subsequently asked Hill how he would get this done, bearing in mind the United States Attorneys are Democratic. He stated that was a stupid observation of his, that what he meant was that some prosecuting attorney might precipitate a Grand Jury investigation.

Hill has further told me that Yarger is very cautious in what he says, that he has a very definite feeling Yarger is understating rather than overstating, that the material will have to be subjected to intensive investigation before it is used although Yarger furnished some of the material as an eye witness and has stated he is perfectly willing to stand up in court and testify to that which he furnishes Hill as fact.

Hill stated there was one item which Yarger labeled a "scuttlebutt" and would not reveal his source for it. He did say he had heard it from responsible sources. The information was that some years ago, presumably during the O'Dwyer regime in New York, Stevenson was arrested on a morals charge, put up bond, and elected to forfeit. Furthermore, that the articles which have recently been widely syndicated and which were reputedly based on interviews of Mrs. Stevenson, knocked down all of the whispers as to the reason for the divorce but never explained why she really divorced Stevenson.

Yarger left the Illinois State Purchasing Department after considerable pressure had been brought to bear on him.

Collaterally, Hill stated they have learned (not through Yarger) that Drew Pearson has a plant high up on the Republican National Committee.

Since Hill furnished the attached memorandum to me on a personal basis and has discussed this matter with me on a personal basis, I am wondering if it wouldn't be advisable for me to return the memorandum to him (after, of course, making a photostatic copy which would not go to files.)

L. B. Nichols

STEVENSON, ADAMI EWING

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS
SEX DEVIATE

Memo from SAC Scheidt, NY, dated 4-17-52 (Ans. 6-24-52)

94-40154 (MF) *Main file*

94-4-980984 (April 17, 1952)

Cancelled & attached

Removed from Bureau card

76
New York, New York
April 17, 1952

Mr. Hoover:

b6
[REDACTED] has furnished the following information on a strictly confidential basis:

[REDACTED] said that last week he was assigned to go to Peoria, Illinois and bring to New York the Bradley basketball players who are under indictment for a basketball fix. He said he contacted the Peoria Police Department in this connection and they told him there were two officials in their state who were nothing but trouble to law enforcement officers. One was the President of Bradley University, David B. Owen, and the other was Governor Adlai Stevenson. One of the basketball players whom [REDACTED] brought back to New York was arrested in the house of President Owen where he was being hidden out from the officers. When the player was arrested, President Owen carried on like a hysterical woman.

0 SEX OFFENDERS
In bringing the players back to New York, they advised [REDACTED] that the two best known homosexuals in the state were President Owen and Governor Stevenson, and that Stevenson was well known as "Adeline". The basketball players were of the opinion that Stevenson would not run for President because of this. APR 29 1952

61 MAY 9 1952
EX-32

EDWARD SCHEIDT
ORIGINAL

cc - Mr. Belmont

WMD said
Rep 7/19/52

THE DIRECTOR

June 24, 1952

D. M. Ladd

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON
GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS

Pursuant to your request, there is attached hereto a blind memorandum concerning Governor Stevenson, who, it has been alleged, is a known homosexual. SAC Scheidt sent to you a personal memorandum dated April 17, 1952, in which he stated that [REDACTED]

b6
[REDACTED] had gone to Peoria, Illinois, to return Bradley basketball players who were under indictment for a basketball fix. According to this note, the Peoria Police Department and one of the basketball players told [REDACTED] that David B. Owen, President of Bradley University, and Governor Stevenson were two of the best-known homosexuals in the State of Illinois.

Attachment

ABF:lw

Director
Aug-21
GJ

CH31
CESX
Aug 21-18-54
P.P.-21-P

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON

An official of the City of New York ascertained from an individual, as well as from a public official, both from the State of Illinois, that Governor Adlai Ewing Stevenson was one of the best-known homosexuals in the State of Illinois. Stevenson was allegedly well-known as "Adeline." Because of Stevenson's being a homosexual, it was the opinion of the individuals who made this statement that he would not run for President in 1952.

A. B. FIPP:lw

only
checked to
be kept 56 ED

Mr. Nichols

M. A. Jones

ADLAI EWIN STEVENSON
GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS
(DEMOCRAT)

Mr. [unclear] copy complete
with [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

July 24, 1952

PURPOSE:

To synopsize the high lights of a detailed summary memorandum on Stevenson.

I. BACKGROUND:

Stevenson was born February 5, 1900, in Los Angeles, California. He graduated from Princeton in 1922, with an AB Degree and after attending Harvard Law School for two years he received a JD Degree from Northwestern University in 1928. He practiced law in Chicago and during 1933 and 1934 was an attorney with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Federal Alcohol Control Administration. From 1941 to 1944, he was an assistant to the Secretary of the Navy and thereafter served as an adviser to the United States delegations at UN conferences. He was elected Governor of Illinois in 1948.

II. CONTACTS WITH THE BUREAU:

Stevenson has been interviewed relative to various cases over the years and his attitude has always been cordial and cooperative.

We have investigated several extortion cases in which Stevenson was the victim. One case resulted in prosecution.

He contacted the Bureau in 1948 for information on state police systems and possible advice on potential candidates to direct the Illinois State Police. The Bureau furnished him copies of police organizational material but the Director declined to become further involved.

A remark was attributed to Stevenson in a newspaper article in January, 1949, concerning the possible use by him of an ex-FBI Agent in the police administration of Illinois and he was quoted as stating "FBI Agents are not renowned administrators." He appointed a political aide as the director of police administration and gave one Frank Kream the training program of the police and Kream ignored FBI training services.

ECK:mcg

Memo to Mr. Nichols

July 24, 1952

Stevenson in December of 1950, pointed out that he had remodeled the Illinois State Police and freed it from political control.

He considers police work a local matter and has decried any release of local police jurisdiction to state and federal authorities.

In March of 1952, Stevenson personally commended the SAC at Springfield because of the excellent work done by the Bureau in the seizure of slot machines in Illinois.

III. ALGER HISS:

Stevenson met Hiss in 1933, in Washington when they were both employed by the Government. He also had contacts with Hiss during Hiss' service with the United Nations. In connection with the Hiss investigation he made available to the Bureau, in 1946, a letter which he had received from Hiss concerning a lecture at the Northwestern University Law School.

During the Hiss trial a deposition by Stevenson on behalf of Hiss' good character was read into the record by the Defense Counsel.

IV. ASSOCIATION WITH FRONT GROUPS:

Stevenson has allowed his name to be used as a sponsor by some groups which have been Communist controlled or infiltrated. They include a move to furnish economic aid to civilians of Loyalist Spain, 1938; and a society which sought cultural relations with Italy, 1947, and which was Communist inspired. In 1944, his name was discussed as a possible chairman of the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship, as a "progressive-thinking fellow."

The name of Stevenson also appears in several documents of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) which were in custody of Edward C. Carter, once its secretary. They do not reflect extent of his association other than that he was apparently considered as one of numerous who had "contributed" to the work of the IPR. His name appears on a membership list of IPR in 1938.

V. MISCELLANEOUS:

In 1949, Governor Stevenson vetoed bills in Illinois designed to outlaw the Communist Party and to set up a seditious activities investigating committee on the ground of existing Federal and Illinois laws on subversive activities.

Memo to Mr. Nichols

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In the April, 1952, issue of Harper's Magazine Bernard DeVoto in a laudatory article discussed Governor Stevenson as a strong candidate for the presidency of the United States, stating the "independent voter sees in him just such a younger spokesman of liberal democracy as a compelling need demands."

VI. ALLEGED SEXUAL PERVERSION

In April, 1952, the New York Office received confidential information from a detective of the New York District Attorney's office to the effect that Adlai Stevenson and David B. Owen, President, Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, were two officials in Illinois who caused a great deal of trouble to law enforcement officers.

The detective had gone to Peoria to bring back basketball players who had been indicted in New York. The basketball players told the detective that the two best-known homo-sexuals in Illinois were Owen and Stevenson. According to the report, Stevenson was known as "Adeline."

July 24, 1952

Mr. Nichols

Mr. A. Jones

ADLAI E. (EWING) STEVENSON
GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS (DEMOCRAT)PURPOSE:

To summarize information on Governor Stevenson available from Bureau files.

A. PERSONAL HISTORY

Adlai E. Stevenson was born in Los Angeles, California, February 5, 1900. His Grandfather of the same name was Vice-President of the United States under President Cleveland and earned the nickname "The Headsman" because of his removal of some 40,000 Republican Postmasters during Democratic President Grover Cleveland's first administration. His father was Lewis Green Stevenson, described as a very prominent newspaper man and capitalist of Chicago and Secretary of State of Illinois from 1913 to 1916.

Adlai Stevenson attended Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut. He graduated from Princeton with an AB degree in 1922. He attended Harvard Law School 1922-1924 and received a JD degree from Northwestern University in 1926, being admitted to the Illinois Bar that year. He began the practice of law in Chicago.

He was investigated by this Bureau in 1937 for the position as Attorney with the Department of Justice at which time he was still in law practice. For fifteen months in 1933 and 1934, however, he had worked as Special Counsel with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and as Assistant Special Counsel of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, both at Washington, D. C.

During the investigation, Jerome Frank, formerly with the AAA, described Stevenson as being "very intelligent but leaning towards the conservative."

Lee Pressman was General Counsel of the AAA during Stevenson's employment and in interview described Stevenson as a very brilliant character, a good lawyer, and a man who always made friends with his associates. Mr. Pressman recommended Stevenson highly for any type of responsible position in the Federal Government.

AG:ECK:mnj

Attachment

Memo to Mr. Nichols

July 24, 1952

From 1941 to 1944 he was Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington; was on a Foreign Economic Administration mission to Italy in 1943; a War Department mission to Europe in 1944; and in 1945 was an Assistant to the Secretary of State at Washington, D. C. He acted in an advisory capacity and as a delegate during the years 1945-1947 at UN conferences. He has been Governor of Illinois since 1948 and his home is in Libertyville, Illinois. (Source, Who's Who in America, 1952-1953; 94-3-4-1115-52, and 77-9141).

During our investigation of Stevenson in 1937 as a Departmental applicant, it was noted that an Agent checked the records of the Credit Bureau at Bloomington, Illinois. These records reflected that Stevenson, prior to the time that he moved from Bloomington to Chicago, "was a member of the United States Secret Service." No lead was set out to verify this information, and it is the only place where it appears. It is further noted that no other dates or details are given. (77-9141-5).

B. MISCELLANEOUS BUREAU CONTACTS WITH STEVENSON

In July, 1941, while an attorney in Chicago at 11 South LaSalle Street, he was interviewed concerning pro-Japanese allegations against one Ernest B. Price, Director of the International House, of which Stevenson was affiliated as member of its Board of Directors. The interview was cordial and informative. (65-22874-9-5).

On March 27, 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Adlai G. Stevenson and their three small sons went on a tour of the Bureau's facilities. (94-2-20722).

In 1943 we conducted an investigation of one Lyle William Funk. The original allegation was to the effect that Funk was the first cousin of Dr. Funk, German Minister of Economics, and further that William Funk had been associated with the Ministry of propaganda and enlightenment in Berlin in 1934. The investigation was under the character of Espionage-G. On November 19, 1942, the Bureau received information from ONI that Adlai Stevenson, then a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Navy, was very much interested in Funk and had in fact talked Funk into making application for a Naval Commission.

Mr. Stevenson was interviewed by Bureau Agents and he said he was very much alarmed over the investigation of Funk in that he had known the individual all of his life and had considered him above reproach.

Our investigation of Funk in Illinois produced conflicting information as to whether or not Funk was pro-Hitler or anti-Hitler.

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Upon the completion of our investigation reports on Funk were furnished to ONI and Mr. Ladd called Stevenson and told him that the investigation had been completed.

Rear Admiral Train of ONI later advised the Bureau that Stevenson had seen the FBI reports and had informed Funk that apparently there was some confusion as to his identity and that he, Funk, should go to the FBI and furnish all possible information in order to clarify the uncertainty. Funk later appeared at the Bureau and was interviewed. His contention was that there had been a mistake in identity. (100-115455-27).

The Director by letter 11/8/48 congratulated Stevenson on his election as Governor of Illinois. It was noted that you had met Mr. Stevenson, who had manifested deep interest in the work of the Bureau. The Governor acknowledged the letter on December 3, 1948. (94-40154-1, 2).

Governor Stevenson was interviewed in February, 1951, in a Department applicant, U. S. District Judge, investigation of Walter Vincent Schaefer. Stevenson's name had arisen as a possible source of information concerning an alleged association between Schaefer and John Abt while both were in the AAA. Stevenson stated he did not know John Abt and did not believe Schaefer had ever worked at the AAA. (77-48275-2, 6).

The SAC, Springfield, by letter 4/26/51 re contacts with governors, advised he had contacted Governor Stevenson of Illinois on two occasions after January, 1951, and found him very cordial and cooperative. The SAC stated Governor Stevenson had expressed great admiration for the Bureau and the Director. (66-17618-4).

In December of 1951 Stevenson was interviewed at Springfield, Illinois, by a Bureau Agent in connection with the case entitled Wilford Jerome Kramer, Special Inquiry, State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America. Stevenson said that he knew the applicant in connection with the Crusade For Freedom Drive in the state of Illinois. Stevenson explained that at the request of "his old friend" General Lucius Clay, he, as Governor of Illinois, had participated in the promotion of the Crusade For Freedom Drive. Stevenson gave favorable recommendation for the applicant. Our investigation failed to reflect any derogatory information on Kramer. (123-12470-7).

C. BUREAU RELATIONS WITH STEVENSON RE ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

In December, 1948, Governor Stevenson telephoned the Bureau while in Washington, D. C., and in absence of the Director,

Memo to Mr. Nichols

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personally conferred on December 11 with Mr. Ladd. He expressed concern over the Illinois State Highway Patrol and said he was anxious to remove it from politics. (He noted in the same breath that all the present patrolmen were Republicans.) He indicated he was undecided whether to retire its Director, T. P. Sullivan, and asked if the Bureau had any ideas as to suitable persons. The Director noted on Mr. Ladd's memorandum concerning the conference that Governor Stevenson might be given copies of material concerning state police systems, but as the suggested names for his consideration, the Director noted, "No. We will not become any more involved in this." (62-37713-78).

By letter dated 12/21/48 Governor Stevenson indicated he was anxious to reform the State Police with a view to removing them from politics and was in search of qualified persons. (94-40154-3).

The SAC at Chicago telephoned the Bureau January 13, 1949, to advise that the Chicago Sun morning issue of January 14 in an article reported that a member of the staff of the FBI was to be interviewed by Governor Stevenson in connection with the position of Director of the State Police. The article stated this would cause removal of T. P. Sullivan. The article quoted the Governor as saying that one thing that might save T. P. Sullivan is the fact that FBI Agents are not renowned administrators. The Director noted, "Keep this in mind." (62-37713-80; 94-40154-4).

Information on state police organizations was furnished him on several occasions in December, 1948, and January, 1949.

On February 16, 1949, former SAC Duane L. Traynor (EOD 8/2/37 resigned 6/28/46) advised that he had received information that Governor Stevenson was going to submit his name as a member of the Illinois Liquor Commission. Traynor wanted a letter of recommendation from the Director. The Director advised him that should any inquiry be received from Governor Stevenson that Traynor's Bureau record would be furnished. (67-102848-199).

The SAC at Chicago in May, 1949, advised that one Donald J. Walsh was appointed Director of Public Safety in Illinois, (which position covers the Police Department.) It was noted the wife of Walsh was a sister-in-law of James W. Mulroy, campaign manager for Governor Stevenson and his executive secretary. (62-37713-92).

By letter July 13, 1949, Governor Stevenson invited the Director to Illinois to witness the signing of a bill "removing the Illinois State Police from politics." The Director declined the invitation. (62-37713-93).

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On October 18, 1949, former SAC Traynor wrote the Director and advised that Governor Stevenson had been instrumental in passing legislation which placed the state police on a merit system. Traynor advised that he was to become legal advisor to a board which was being set up to administer the merit system. Traynor was advising the Director of this fact because Governor Stevenson's "Publicity Department wants to make the news release." (67-102848-203).

By memorandum to Mr. Clegg October 10, 1950, the SAC of Chicago indicated he heard Governor Stevenson was looking for someone to head the State Police and suggested some NA graduate might be interested. Mr. Clegg recommended the Bureau stay out of the picture and the Director agreed, stating: "Certainly as long as Stevenson is Governor." (62-37713-102).

On a memorandum from Mr. Clegg to Mr. Tolson dated 11/14/50 concerning approval of the Illinois State Police for assignment of investigative work, the Director commented: "... I think it was a mistake to approve it in view of Governor Stevenson's attitude towards FBI." (62-37713-104).

By letter dated 11/30/50 the SAC at Springfield advised of the appointment as Director of Public Safety of Michael Seyffrit who had been Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. (62-37713-107).

On December 5, 1950, the Executives Conference recommended that for a period of six months at least no favorable consideration be given to applications from the Illinois State Police for representation at the FBI Academy. It was noted Governor Stevenson had turned over the survey of the Illinois State Police to Frank Kreni who had ignored the Bureau's training services. The Director concurred in the recommendation. (1-3334-10).

Governor Stevenson on December 21, 1950, by letter invited the Director to a dedicatory program at Springfield in connection with graduation ceremonies of the first training class under the new police system. He referred to his sponsorship of a bill which had placed the police on a merit basis. He wrote: "We now have divided the force equally between Democrats and Republicans as provided by the new law. After January 1, there will no longer be any politics in our police force, either in the selection of men or in their retention or promotion." The Director declined due to pressure of other matters. (62-37713-110).

D. BUREAU INVESTIGATIONS OF EXTORTION LETTERS DIRECTED TO GOVERNOR STEVENSON

Governor Stevenson was the victim of an unknown subject

Memo to Mr. Nichols

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extortion investigation by the Bureau in 1948. Two letters were received by James Mulroy, his former campaign manager. One threatened the Governor's sons, and the other contained a vague threat against him. Governor Stevenson on interview stated he was unaware Mulroy had advised the FBI, and he would prefer no active investigation be conducted. Prosecution was declined by the United States Attorney shortly thereafter on other grounds. (9-16526-8; 9-16511).

In April, 1951, prosecution was declined as a "crank letter" when an anonymous letter was received by Governor Stevenson demanding he resign or prepare to die because his "attitude regarding Kiss and your remarks regarding McArthur show you are a traitor." (9-20574).

On March 14, 1952, one Charise Brown wrote a letter to Governor Stevenson threatening to kill him for his back pay. Subject was a psych-neurotic and was a veteran who had been discharged from a state hospital after treatment for a nervous condition. Brown was indicted and sentenced to three years. (9-81996).

In April 1952, Mrs. Stevenson, the divorced wife of Adlai Stevenson, received a threatening letter telling her that the "bosses" would rub her out unless "you marry Ad again." Mrs. Stevenson reported this matter to the Chicago Office. Subsequently Governor Stevenson contacted former SAC O'Connor and advised that he would like to have a representative of the Bureau contact his ex-wife in connection with the same matter. The U. S. Attorney in Chicago declined prosecution in that the letter was considered advisory rather than threatening. (9-22149).

In April of 1952 Governor Stevenson received a threatening letter signed Frank Mingey. The letter dealt with racial matters and the U. S. Attorney at Chicago declined prosecution. (9-22251).

E. EXPRESSED ATTITUDE OF GOVERNOR STEVENSON TOWARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND GAMBLING

During the hearings before the Kefauver Committee one James O. Monroe of Madison County, Illinois, read a statement to the Committee on February 24, 1951. Monroe stated that in 1949 Governor Stevenson signed a bill permitting harness racing both at night and in the day time. Stevenson at the same time signed a bill to create the pari-mutuel Revenue-Producing Commission which was designed to license handbooks as an adjunct to race tracks. Monroe went on to state that Governor Stevenson gave some indications of being opposed to gambling but that he signed

Memo to Mr. Nichols

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these bills which Monroe felt were no different from previous bills which had been vetoed by two other Governors. (62-91933-615 p. 783).

In October of 1949, Stevenson made a press release to the East St. Louis Journal advising that paper that he was "deeply concerned" over gambling activities in some parts of the state including the East St. Louis area. The Governor stated he planned no direct action against commercialized gambling until such time as he and the Attorney General's Office could work out a plan that will have lasting results. (62-75147-53-49 p. 41).

The Chicago Office reported in 1950 (Chicago Office General Investigative Intelligence File, April - July, 1950.) that Governor Stevenson intended to use State Police to suppress gambling but that he would give local State's Attorneys three days in which to act after warning them he would order the State Police to move in. The Chicago Office stated one slot machine operator was, therefore, expecting a tip-off from the local State's Attorney's Office or the Sheriff's Office as to when to pull down his slot machines. (62-75147-9-88).

In an address before the American Bar Association, Section on Criminal Law, Washington, D. C., 9/19/50, Governor Stevenson stressed the necessity for an active public opinion, civic responsibility, and civic government. He expressed himself against steps to have state police enter into local law enforcement matters, stating this would be one more step of the growing and dangerous tendency to look to higher levels of government for the solution of local problems. He stressed the need for police administration based on the merit system, for adequate police salaries and improved recruiting and training practices. He suggested disbarment as an effective weapon to discipline attorneys holding law enforcement positions who permitted crime to flourish in their zones. (84-1-369-678).

The Washington City News Service for July 7, 1950, reported that one Peterson (apparently Virgil Peterson) had said that Governor Stevenson had been trying hard to fight organized crime but had met stiff opposition in the legislature from the "west side block" of Chicago law makers. Peterson said "several members of the legislature are friendly with members of the syndicate and have spearheaded opposition to the Governor's efforts to crack down on crime. (62-75147-9-87).

The Chicago Tribune for August 31, 1950, stated that Chicago Police Captain Louis Klatzko was a protege of Democratic Committee Chairman Jacob M. Arvey. Arvey was quoted as saying that he thought the Senate Crime Investigating Committee would have gotten a better start by inviting Governor Stevenson, Mayor

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Kenelly, State Attorney Boyle and leaders of both parties to tell what they know of crime conditions.

An article in the Chicago News for October 7, 1950, stated that Governor Stevenson has pleaded for Federal laws to curb slot machines and handbook operations. Stevenson said the public demands that the Federal government as well as state agencies step in to fight crime. Stevenson said that when it comes to slot machines the public is "confused" since "Washington taxes what Illinois extorts."

Testimony on February 24, 1951, before the Kefauver Committee reflected that in May, 1950, Governor Stevenson of Illinois had State Police raid two gambling casinos in Madison County, Illinois. (62-91939-615-782).

A feature article in The Atlantic, issue of February, 1952, written by Governor Stevenson captioned "Who Runs the Gambling Machines" quoted him as stating that he had tried to bring pressure on local officials to halt commercialized gambling. A preface to the article stated that Governor Stevenson makes it clear that reputable citizens who play slot machines in their lodges and country clubs are playing right into the hands of the bigger gamblers higher up.

In a memo dated March 4, 1952, from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Ladd concerning the roundup of gambling devices, it was noted the SAC at Springfield had advised that two of the machines for which seizure had been authorized were located at the Bloomington Country Club, Bloomington, Illinois, of which Governor Stevenson was a member, his sister being a member of the Club's Board of Directors. (71-3380-79). *

F. ALGER HISS CASE

1. Past Association with Alger Hiss

A confidential informant (Technical surveillances) advised the Washington Field Office in January, 1946, that Mrs. Priscilla Hiss mentioned to John C. Ross, Director of the Office of Departmental Administration, State Department, that on January 1 the overseas operator in New York called their home asking for Alger Hiss. She indicated her belief it might have been from Adlai Stevenson, then a Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. (65-58402-1-131).

Through a technical surveillance on August 15, 1946, it was determined that Stevenson called Alger Hiss. Hiss said, "I just this afternoon wrote a note to you

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In regard to the seizure of slot machines it should be noted that on March 7, 1952, the SAC at Springfield had an opportunity to discuss this seizure with Governor Stevenson. Governor Stevenson was quite commendatory of the Bureau's work in this matter and stated that it certainly appeared to him that the seizures were conducted with great speed and surprise.

He discussed his own efforts and those of the Department of Public Safety, in combatting slot machines. He felt he had been quite successful in his desire to eliminate slot machines from taverns throughout the state with the obvious exception of the East St. Louis area. With regard to private clubs and fraternal organizations the Governor said that he had hoped that these organizations would be more or less shamed into getting rid of slot machines. (94-40154-8)

Memo to Mr. Nichols

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Thanking you for your note to me and saying that I was very pleased with the change in date. Hiss also said that he knew Brunson McChesny (phonetic) and hoped "to see him out there but I didn't think there was very much likelihood how you had guessed over anything working out." The conversation continued and a luncheon date was discussed. Stevenson said, "We got a lot of material. I have gotten quantities of stuff that I haven't read." Hiss replied, "That we have sent to you?" Stevenson said, "Yes, masses of it." Hiss then asked, "Did it scare you?" Stevenson replied, "Just paralyzed me."

Continuing the conversation Hiss said, "Most of it is reference material that you won't actually need to do more than know you have, know it by title." Hiss said that it would be fine if he and Jack (unidentified) could have some general sessions with Stevenson and go over all the plans. Stevenson replied that he wanted to come over to the State Department and see everybody. He said that he was down in the Department of Justice talking to Wendell Berge about an anti-trust suit. At the conclusion of the conversation they agreed to see each other on the following day. (65-56402-1-751).

2. Interview of Stevenson in Hiss Investigation

Walter Schaefer of the Northwestern University Law School in January, 1949, advised that as Stevenson's representative, he had partially arranged to have Alger Hiss lecture before the Law School in November of 1946. He said Governor Stevenson had several letters from Hiss concerning this. In January, 1949, Governor Stevenson made available his personal file containing all correspondence in connection with assistance he had rendered Northwestern University in obtaining an appearance by Alger Hiss and other State Department officials to lecture at the Law School. The file contained a typewritten letter to him from Alger Hiss concerning the University appearance, the letter beginning "Dear Adlai." (74-1333-1217, 1385, 2338).

3. Character Deposition by Stevenson for Hiss' Defense

On June 22, 1949, a deposition by Governor Adlai Stevenson was read into the record by Defense Counsel Lloyd Paul Stryker wherein Stevenson characterized the reputation of Hiss for integrity, loyalty, and veracity as good. Assistant USA Murphy read cross-interrogation in which Stevenson stated he was never in Hiss' home and that he never heard prior to 1948 that Hiss was a Communist or sympathizer or had unlawfully removed documents

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from the State Department. (74-1333-a; The Washington News 7/5/49) (74-1333-3514, 3527).

The Washington Times-Herald for October 28, 1949, carried an article stating that Justices Reed and Frankfurter would not be called to testify in the second Hiss trial. The article stated that Governor Stevenson, who had been a character witness by deposition in the first trial had stated that he had not been subpoenaed for the second trial. A reporter reminded Stevenson that the Governor had protested his deposition in that he was available to testify in person. Stevenson was asked what his attitude would be if the new judge in the second trial rules in the defense's favor and bars his testimony unless he appears on the witness stand.

In reply to this Stevenson said, "It is a Federal Court and I don't have any immunity so I can't very well refuse to testify. I hope I will not have to spend two days going from Springfield to New York to talk fifteen minutes but I will do whatever the court calls on me to do." (74-1333-1).

A memo by Mr. Ladd to the Director dated 2/1/52 reflected that Scott McLeod in the Office of Senator Bridges called on behalf of the Senator and inquired where they could obtain a copy of the deposition on behalf of Hiss by Governor Stevenson who would "probably be the Democratic candidate for President." On 2/4/52 Mr. Belmont furnished to Scott McLeod the name of the Court Clerk, U. S. District Court, SDNY, so that the Senator might direct his request there. (74-1333-4801).

The Washington Times-Herald, issue of 4/1/52, reported that the relationship of Governor Stevenson to Alger Hiss was under close scrutiny by political leaders of both parties. It stated Stevenson met Hiss in 1933 when both worked in the AAA. The article noted the deposition on behalf of Hiss made by Stevenson.

The George E. Sokolsky column which appeared in the New York Journal-American for May 1, 1952, reviewed Governor Stevenson's testimony at the Hiss trial. Sokolsky said that he had heard Governor Stevenson on the program "Meet The Press," and had been left with the impression that the Governor was only asked by the court as to what others thought of Alger Hiss and that he had replied to that.

Sokolsky quoted Stevenson's deposition in full. In it Stevenson stated that he had known Hiss since June or July of 1933 and he had met him in the Legal Division

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of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration when they had served there together. Stevenson said that his contacts with Hiss were frequent but not on a close or daily basis. He then reviewed his contacts with Hiss in 1945 in connection with State Department matters. Stevenson pointed out that Hiss was Secretary General of the UN Conference and that he, Stevenson was attached to the United States delegation. Stevenson said that their paths did not cross in a business way but that they met occasionally at official social functions.

Stevenson continued that when he returned to Washington in July of 1945 he had a conference with Hiss in connection with the presentation of the UN charter for Senate ratification.

Stevenson said that he resigned from the State Department early in August of 1945 and that he did not see Hiss again until they met in London in January of 1946. They met frequently in London as they had offices near one another. Stevenson said that he again met Hiss at the UN General Assembly in New York in 1947 and he met with him several times in Stevenson's Office at the United States Delegation Headquarters. He said that Hiss at that time was with the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace. Sokolsky also pointed out that Stevenson had been asked whether or not he knew prior to 1946 that Hiss had removed confidential documents from the State Department. Stevenson said, no. He was asked if he had heard reports that Hiss was a Communist. Stevenson said no. He was asked if he had heard reports that Hiss was a Communist Sympathizer and Stevenson said no. (74-1333-A).

G. ASSOCIATION WITH OR SUPPORT FROM ALLEGED FRONT GROUPS

The Daily Record, issue of 10-19-33 reported a dinner in Chicago in honor of the Duchess of Atholl, member of the British Parliament who was visiting the United States to raise funds for the civilian population of Loyalist Spain. Nearly \$1,500 was raised at the dinner for the American Relief Ship. Guests at the dinner included Mr. and Mrs. Adlai Stevenson. (61-7561-242X)

The Attorney General furnished the Bureau with a photostatic copy of a letter to him from Chicago dated 9-25-69 signed "An American," which complained that the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations was pro-Nazi. Attached were copies of a torn

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leaflet of the organization indicating its sole function was to provide authoritative information on international affairs. The name Adlai E. Stevenson appeared as a member of its Executive Committee. (61-7560-3036)

An annual report (1940) of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, Inc., of which one Ira Latimer was Executive Secretary, reflected that in March (1940) among awards for meritorious service on behalf of civil rights was one to the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago Bar Association. The award was accepted by Adlai Stevenson, "first chairman of that Committee." Bureau investigation of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee reflected that its program and policies closely paralleled those of the Communist Party with respect to the issues of race discrimination, election laws, and poll taxes. (100-6605-4-6)

In September or October, 1941, a highly confidential informant advised the Chicago Office that the names of Mr. and Mrs. Adlai Stevenson of Libertyville, Illinois, appeared in a list of names on file in the offices occupied jointly by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the United Spanish Aid Committee, Chicago. The purpose of the list was not known to the informant. Another Chicago informant advised on December 27, 1944, that William Card, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship had discussed the possibility of approaching Adlai Stevenson to accept the position of Chairman of the CCASF Executive Board. Informant said it was indicated in the discussion that Stevenson had a good government record and was a good progressive-thinking fellow. It was further reported that on January 10, 1945, the name of Stevenson was again discussed as to the possibility of securing him as Board Chairman. One Harland Allen, according to the informant, indicated he had succeeded Stevenson as Chairman of the Committee to Defend America. The Chicago Office noted that in 1944 the Committee to Defend America by Keeping out of War had been cited as a Communist front organization. The Chicago Office further advised that on December 21, 1948, Ira H. Latimer, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee and a former member of the CP who broke with the Party in 1945, had confidentially furnished a leaflet announcing a dinner to be held at the Continental Hotel, Chicago, May 1, 1948, sponsored by the Southern Conference on Human Welfare. Latimer stated that in his opinion this organization was controlled by the Communist Party. The leaflet listed among sponsors for the dinner the name Adlai E. Stevenson. It is noted that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited on March 29, 1944, as a Communist front. (74-1333-3282)

The former Premier of Italy, Ferruccio Parri, in 1947 on invitation of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Italy, New York City, toured the United States to raise

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funds for the Society which purported to be a cultural and relief organization. One high light of the visit was a meeting in Chicago on April 25, 1947, at which Adlai E. Stevenson was among the scheduled speakers. A highly confidential source advised the Chicago Office that Mr. and Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson were among some of the first persons to accept sponsorship of the events in Chicago of this Society during visit of Ferruccio Parri. Frederick Woltman of the New York World Telegram characterized the ASCRI as a Communist front group. A reliable informant in New York City reported that Bella V. Dodd of the Communist Party National Committee had been instrumental in getting up the organization which was formed in New York in 1946. A public relations firm in New York City, which had acted as Agent for the ASCRI, withdrew, stating the ASCRI tended to swing the Italian-American group to the left. (105-9929-8, 11)

According to the Washington News for February 21, 1948, Leon Henderson, Executive Committee Chairman of the Americans For Democratic Action, that organization would fight in Illinois for Stevenson in his race for the Democratic governorship. (100-848196).

A brochure of the American Association for the United Nations, Inc., (AAUN) circulated in June, 1951, at New York listed Adlai Stevenson as a member of its Board of Directors. As of August, 1950, Sumner Welles was Honorary President. Its stated aims were to carry on educational work designed to promote international cooperation by the United States. It was not connected with the UN. A New York Office informant in February, 1951, advised he was of the opinion there is "Probably not too much Communist infiltration into the AAUN." (100-377086)

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**H. ATTITUDE OF GOVERNOR STEVENSON TOWARD STATE LEGISLATION
AFFECTING THE COMMUNIST PARTY**

Governor Stevenson telephoned the Director on February 20, 1951, suggesting the Director see two representatives of the American Legion, Illinois. The men intended to discuss various subversive bills under consideration there. Governor Stevenson said he hoped the Director could talk to them in a sobering way. The Director by letter to the Governor March 1, 1951, expressed his regret at not having been able to see the men due to a sudden commitment elsewhere. The Governor by letter 3-7-51 expressed his disappointment in this and mentioned he suspected that a bill would pass setting up a subversive committee in Illinois. (94-1-18258-21, 23, 24 and 94-40154-7)

The Springfield Office forwarded the Bureau in February, 1951, copies of four state bills introduced in January of 1951 by Illinois State Senator Paul V. Broyles. The bills would define Communism and prohibit its advocacy; would declare ineligible for public office persons advocating the unlawful overthrow of the government; and would create a seditious activities investigating commission. Senator Broyles confidentially advised the Springfield Office he expected the Governor to veto the legislation. (100-3-70-1110)

It was learned through a technical surveillance on February 24, 1949, that one Peter Price of the Civil Rights Congress, Chicago, had advised that one Father Clarence Parker had requested through Governor Stevenson's secretary that the Governor use his influence to delay hearings on the Broyles Bills. According to the same source Father Parker also thanked Stevenson for the audience accorded the Civil Rights Congress on the previous Tuesday. No further details are available. (100-363982-2).

The Daily Worker, New York, issue of 3-15-49, page 6, reported opposition to the "Six Broyles Police-State Bills" by the National Lawyers' Guild, the Progressive Party, and other organizations. (100-3-70-A)

The Washington Post issue of 6-27-51 reported that Governor Stevenson on 6-26-51 vetoed the Broyles bills which sought to outlaw Communism in Illinois. The article said the Governor did so because they were "wholly unnecessary" due to existing Federal and Illinois laws on subversive activity. (100-3-70-A)

The Chicago Tribune for June 30, 1951, criticized Governor Stevenson for his veto of the Broyles Bills. The editorial points out that the bill was designed to protect

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the state and local governments from Communists and fellow-travelers. According to the editorial, in his veto message Stevenson referred to his deposition in the Hiss Case and asserted that his veto would be "distorted and misunderstood" in the same way that his defense of Hiss had been. (100-3-14-A).

Attorney General Ivan A. Elliott of the State of Illinois, said on August 24, 1951, that he had no authority under the law to arrest Communist Party leaders in Illinois as requested by State Senator Paul Broyles, a Republican Senator, from Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Broyles had written a letter the previous week to Elliott and Governor Stephenson asking that Claude Lightfoot and Alfred Wagenknecht be arrested and prosecuted. Broyles identified Lightfoot as Executive Secretary and Wagenknecht as State Organizer of the Illinois Communist Party. (100-108-80)

I. MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY

Governor Stephenson was listed as a member of the national committee of "Americans United for World Government, Inc." in material distributed by that organization during the years 1944-1946. The organization's chief aim was to secure acceptance by the American people of the UN. (100-90491-164, 193 and 100-343001-20-18)

The name Adlai E. Stevenson, Navy Department, appeared in 1942-1944 as a sponsor on letterheads of the "Appreciate America, Inc.," a nonprofit organization which purported to promote Americanism through leaflets and posters. (94-1-22773)

Investigation was conducted in New York during 1946 and 1947 of the United Nations News, published by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, New York City. The Army had reported that an analysis of the Foundation's Board of Directors revealed approximately twenty persons previously cited as connected with Communist controlled or infiltrated groups. As of 1946 Adlai E. Stevenson was on the Board of Directors. Examination of the publication did not reveal a pro-Soviet bias and the investigation was discontinued. (100-347117)

In May, 1949, Congressman A. J. Sabbath complained to the Bureau he had allowed his name to be used as sponsor of a movement called Jerusalem Forever which was to commemorate the first anniversary in May, 1949, of the State of Israel under auspices of the United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem. Congressman Sabbath submitted copies of letterheads of the movement which contained his name as Honorary Chairman. He said he requested the organization to desist from using his name to collect

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money. The matter was referred to the Department and from there to the Post Office Inspectors. It is noted the name of Governor Adlai E. Stevenson appeared as a co-chairman on letterheads of Jerusalem Forever as of January, 1949. (62-89887-1)

Governor Stevenson participated in the Crusade for Freedom and was listed in 1951 as one of thirty-four sponsoring Governors of the Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign of the International Refugee Committee, Inc., New York. (123-12470-6 and 100-344373-80)

J. INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

Edward C. Carter, a past secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, (IPR), had numerous documents of the organization in his custody in Massachusetts.

The name of Adlai E. Stevenson, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, appears on a list of members of the American Council, Institute of Public Relations, dated January 20, 1938. (100-64700-1004).

In a letter 6-17-40 from Frederick V. Field to Miss Eloise Requa, Library of International Relations, Chicago, Illinois, Field discussed an executive committee in regard to some "secondary school scheme." He mentioned, incidentally, that "Carter" (Edward C. Carter, possibly) was to contact, among others, Adlai Stevenson, but he "didn't know what luck Carter had encountered in this." (100-64700-271-2472)

One document listed "Guests Attending Lunch At Union League Club" Tuesday, November 30 (no year indicated). Among the twenty-seven names was that of Adlai E. Stevenson. It is noted the name Edward C. Carter was also listed. The luncheon was not further clarified. (100-64700-580-494)

A lengthy typewritten list of banks and bankers, corporations, authors, business firms, etc., captioned "Selected List of Corporations, Foundations and Individuals Contributing To the Work of the IPR" dated April, 1943, listed under "Members of Congress and Government Servants (Past and Present)" the name Adlai E. Stevenson. (100-6700-271-157)

K. Miscellaneous:

The Intelligence Review for October 21, 1946, reported that although the United States has declared its opposition to the creation of an international agency to assume UNRRA's responsibilities, it appears possible that a compromise will be effected between UNRRA Director General La Guardia's plan for a

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\$400,000,000 international fund and the earlier United States plan for relief on a bilateral basis. Mr. Adlai Stevenson, representing the United States before the General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee, expressed the hope that international cooperation on relief problems could be attained by "direct and informal consultation between governments in concerting their efforts." (100-7660-4234X)

The Daily Worker for October 26, 1947, points out that the FBI and the State Department wanted to purge the foreign personnel of the United Nations. It was pointed out that in connection with budgetary matters a management survey had been made. Some members of the UN were incensed and a Polish spokesman made a resolution to investigate the management survey but dropped the proposal after a sharp debate in which the American delegate, Adlai Stevenson, charged that the integrity of the Secretary General himself was being challenged. (100-3-30-24).

Former SA Orval F. Yarger of Illinois advised Mr. Clegg on March 8, 1951, among other matters, of information he had received that Frank Mulroy, an assistant to Governor Stevenson, had tried to steer contracts for supplying state institutions to a particular Chicago firm. Yarger had received his information from one Cummings, an employee of the state who had reportedly blocked these attempts by Mulroy. Yarger stated the Governor on one occasion in the presence of Mulroy asked Cummings about the coffee situation, referring to coffee contracts which had been let by Cummings on a distribution basis to several bids and on looking at details of the bids the Governor reportedly pushed them aside stating "We cannot let the 'bastard Republicans' have any of this contract." (1-33334-13)

In his monthly article "The Easy Chair" Bernard DeVoto denounced the April, 1952, article in Harper's Magazine to "Stevenson and the Independent Voter." He argued that Governor Taft would be the easiest Republican candidate to beat and that General Eisenhower, if President, would find his foreign policies thwarted by the Senate leaders such as Taft and others whom it is the sole purpose of General Eisenhower's candidacy to beat. He stated a realization of this has affected the thinking of independent voters who toward the end of January saw the candidacy of Governor Adlai Stevenson come to flower; that an undeterminable but sizable part of the independent voters has concluded Governor Stevenson meets all the requirements of a strong, potentially successful candidate for the presidency.

DeVoto described the "warmth and personal intimacy" of Stevenson's radio voice; his "highly successful administration" of the Illinois State government; his reconstruction of the State Police; his drive against slot machines; and his improvements in schools, hospitals, and other matters.

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DeVoto stated that Governor Stevenson favors local government as against infringement by the state or national, that he has experience on foreign issues and national affairs, and that the "independent voter sees in him just such a younger spokesman of liberal democracy as a compelling need demands."

"This democracy has a lower case initial but there is no surprise in its spokesman's having matured in the Democratic party. The independent voter has kept that party in power for twenty years because that is where the spirit of liberal democracy has been preserved." DeVoto then quoted from various public statements of Governor Stevenson, calling attention to his veto of the Broyles bills "which undertook to establish a new law in loyalty legislation." DeVoto asserted that the independent voters "have been heartened by having seen with such dramatic suddenness the figure of Adlai Stevenson in bold relief against so dark a sky."

Memo Jones to Nichols 7/23/52
Re: ADLAI STEVENSON

L. ALLEGED SEXUAL PERVERSION

The New York Office advised on April 17, 1952, that

b6 [REDACTED] had furnished the following information on a strictly confidential basis:

In the preceding week, [REDACTED] was assigned to go to Peoria, Illinois, and bring to New York the Bradley basketball players who are under indictment for a basketball fix. [REDACTED] contacted the Peoria Police Department and was told there were two officials in their state who were nothing but trouble to law enforcement officers. They then named David B. Owen, President of Bradley University, and Governor Adlai Stevenson.

One of the basketball players whom [REDACTED] brought back to New York was arrested in the house of President Owen where he was being hidden out from the officers. When the player was arrested, President Owen carried on like an hysterical woman.

En route to New York, the basketball players advised [REDACTED] that the two best-known homosexuals in the state were President Owen and Governor Stevenson, that Stevenson was well known as "Adeline", and they were of the opinion that Stevenson would not run for President because of this fact. (94-4-980-984)

LBN:FML

Nichols

MR. D. M. LADD

December 2, 1952

A. H. BELMONT

BRADLEY UNIVERSITY
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

SYNOPSIS:

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Senator Dirksen, Illinois, advised the Bureau on November 25, 1952, that the trustees of Bradley University have learned that David Blair Owen, President, is a homosexual and are endeavoring to place Owen on an extended leave of absence and then relieve him of his position in order to avoid as much publicity as possible. Senator Dirksen furnished allegations concerning Bradley faculty members to the effect that [redacted] is a Communist and that [redacted] is exploiting Owen. Senator Dirksen related his association with Owen and furnished unfounded information concerning Communist Party activities and the possible existence of an espionage apparatus at Bradley University, the widespread use of narcotics on the campus and the purchasing of grades by students. The Springfield Division was instructed to search its files for information concerning the allegations and for information relative to Owen. Springfield Division advised that the sexual perversion rumor concerning Owen was encountered several months ago and discreet inquiry indicated that the rumor was initiated by Gene Melchiorre, a Bradley basketball star involved in fixed-games scandal, in order to pressure the Bradley staff to compel cessation of the investigation. The Springfield Division stated that no information received indicating existence of Communist Party activities or operation of espionage apparatus on Bradley campus. Springfield Division also advised that no information received indicating widespread use of narcotics on campus and no information or rumor developed that money would purchase passing grades. Results of file check by Springfield Division and the Bureau concerning Owen, [redacted] attached; however, a resume of the information is incorporated into this memorandum. Possible reasons for Senator Dirksen furnishing the information set forth. It is recommended that the two individuals mentioned by Senator Dirksen as possessing information concerning this matter be interviewed.

PURPOSE:

In connection with the information furnished by Senator Dirksen on November 25, 1952, this is to advise you of the information contained in the files of the Springfield Division and the Bureau.

Attachment

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relative to David Blair Owen, [REDACTED] including the available information relative to the alleged situation existing at Bradley University.

BACKGROUND:

As you recall, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois advised the Bureau on November 25, 1952, that the trustees of Bradley University have been meeting day and night for the past ten days. The trustees have reportedly learned that David Blair Owen, President of Bradley University, is a homosexual, a tendency which became active at least during his Naval service in the Pacific. Senator Dirksen advised that he holds an honorary degree from Bradley University and was instrumental in Owen becoming a member of Admiral Nimitz' staff during World War II. According to Senator Dirksen, the Communists have infiltrated the Bradley University faculty through the use of blackmail and the threat of disclosing Owen's tendencies until it is suspected as being a part of an espionage apparatus. Senator Dirksen advised that there has been a transformation of the faculty and that [REDACTED] is one of the individuals considered to be a Communist. Senator Dirksen stated that narcotic violations are prevalent at the University and that the Bureau of Narcotics has had some of the narcotic activity under surveillance. Senator Dirksen advised that the University library is the headquarters for the dispensing of heroin and that students can buy a "B" average for \$50 or an "A" average for \$75. According to Senator Dirksen, Owen has called upon him on occasions to help get individuals on the faculty and that one of the individuals was [REDACTED]. From Senator Dirksen's information, he is led to believe that [REDACTED] who is making full use of the opportunity to exploit Owen.

[The Two]
Senator Dirksen suggested that Walter Moldoo, Vice President of Keystone Steel and Wire Company, Bartonville, Illinois, a suburb of Peoria, and George Luthy, President of the bank, might be discreetly contacted for additional information. Senator Dirksen indicated that "they" would probably proceed to collect evidence which would permit them to have Owen take an extended leave of absence and then relieve him of his position in order to prevent as much publicity as possible, but that the matter is dynamic and almost ready to explode. Senator Dirksen stated that he would appreciate the Bureau conducting an investigation within its jurisdiction concerning Communist infiltration, subversive activities and perhaps espionage activity at Bradley University. Senator Dirksen advised that Owen was a frequent visitor at the Governor's Mansion in Springfield, Illinois, and there were numerous rumors about that situation. The Springfield Division was telephonically furnished the above pertinent information on November 26 and was requested to submit a teletype on November 27 concerning the

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information contained in its files on Owen, [REDACTED]
The Springfield Division was also requested to furnish all
information in its possession relative to the above-mentioned
activities in Bradley University; however, no inquiries were to
be made.

DETAILS:

The Springfield Division by teletype dated November 27,
1952, furnished background information and other data reflected
in its files concerning David Blair Owen, [REDACTED]
which is set forth, together with the information
appearing in the Bureau's files, in the attached memoranda. The
following is a resume of the available information pertaining to
these individuals.

David Blair Owen

Owen was born at Peoria, Illinois, on July 27, 1908.
He was educated at Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois;
(AB), Iowa and Stanford Universities, (MA). He has been
President of Bradley University since 1943 where he was
Publicity Director and English Department member from
1936 to 1942. He was a Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy,
from 1942 to 1946 and was in charge of educational
services in the Pacific area. He contacted the Bureau
in March, 1939, as Publicity Director of Bradley
University to get publicity shots of a tour of the
Bureau by his predecessor, who was then President of
the University. He was interviewed in November, 1941,
as a person in company of George P. McNair, President,
Toledo, Peoria Rd. road, on the night of McNair's death.
Rumors as to homosexuality not confirmed by Peoria
Police Department officials.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning [REDACTED] Bureau files reflect only anti-Communist sentiments on his part.

[REDACTED]

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Springfield Division advised that the sexual perversion rumor concerning Owen was encountered several months ago and discreet inquiry indicated that the rumor was initiated by Gene Melchione, a Bradley basketball star involved in fixed-games scandal, in order to compel cessation of investigation. The Springfield Division advised that no information has been received indicating Communist Party activities or operation of an espionage apparatus at Bradley University, nor has any information been received indicating widespread narcotics use on the campus. Springfield Division also advised that no information or rumor has been received indicating that passing or good grades could be purchased at the University. Springfield Division stated that the Bradley University Library [REDACTED] was supplied by a confidential source to the Washington Field Office; however, it was not indicated whether or not it was a [REDACTED]. In this regard, the Washington

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Field Office by letter dated February 28, 1950, to the Director advised that it had received from a confidential source the [redacted] of which portions were being forwarded to those divisions having [redacted] in its area. (100-353703-50)

OBSERVATIONS:

- (1) Senator Dirksen advised that he holds an honorary degree from Bradley University.
- (2) Senator Dirksen advised that he was instrumental in aiding David Blair Owen in becoming a member of Admiral Nimitz' staff during World War II.
- (3) Senator Dirksen advised that David Blair Owen called upon him on occasions to help get individuals on the faculty of Bradley University.
- (4) It is possible that Senator Dirksen is endeavoring to keep his "political skirts" clean by furnishing Items 1, 2 and 3 to the Bureau, camouflaged with information of alleged activities at Bradley University which appear to be baseless.
- (5) It would appear that Senator Dirksen was in a position to have learned of the alleged homosexual tendencies of David Blair Owen months ago; however, he apparently did not make this known to the Bureau until November 25, 1952, due to the decision of the trustees of Bradley University to place Owen on a four-months sick leave absence to be followed by terminating him as President of the University.
- (6) Senator Dirksen is in the position to say that he advised the Bureau concerning David Blair Owen in the event his association with Owen ever comes to light and he is questioned concerning this association.
- (7) In the event an investigation was conducted at Bradley University based on the allegations made by Senator Dirksen, it would serve the trustees with an excuse for terminating Owen by intimating that the action was the result of an FBI investigation.
- (8) It is to be noted that the available information contained in the files of the Springfield Office and the Bureau does not substantiate the allegations made by Senator Dirksen.
- (9) It is also to be noted that the 1951 edition of Americana reflects that Bradley University is a private institution which would indicate that it is not state supported.
- (10) It is recommended that Walter McAdoo and George Luthy, the individuals suggested by Senator Dirksen as possible leads, be interviewed. No additional investigation will be conducted until the results of the interviews with these two individuals has been received and evaluated. At that time a decision will be made as to whether further investigation is warranted. The Bureau files do not reflect any information of a derogatory or subversive nature concerning McAdoo or Luthy.

ACTION:

Attached are memoranda summarizing the pertinent information in the files of the Springfield Division and the Bureau concerning Owen, [REDACTED] which are not suitable for dissemination.

It is recommended that Walter Moldee and George Luthy be discreetly interviewed concerning this matter by the Springfield Office in the event the information contained in the files of that division would not preclude the interviews. Attached hereto for transmittal, if approved, is an airtel instructing the Springfield Division to conduct the interviews.

Nichols

December 2, 1952

DAVID BLAIR OWEN

BACKGROUND DATA:

David Blair Owen was born at Peoria, Illinois, July 27, 1908, the son of Llewellyn Owen and his wife, the former Florence Blair. His education includes A.B., Bradley University, 1929; graduate work, 1930; graduate work, University of Iowa, 1931; M.A., Stanford University, 1936. From 1936 to 1942 he was director of public relations and member of the English department at Bradley. He served as a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserve on active duty from 1942 to 1946 on the staff of Admiral Nimitz in charge of educational services for the Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas. Since January, 1946, he has been President of Bradley University.

Owen is reported to be the Illinois State Director of the Navy League of the U.S.; member of the boards of directors of the Peoria Association of Commerce, YMCA, Peoria Community Chest. He was national president of the Bradley Alumni Association, 1935-1936, and was named as a member of the American Legion and the Peoria Amateur Musical and Peoria Players Clubs. He resides at 225 South Glenwood Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. ("Who's Who in America," 1952-53)

He has also been reported as a member of national, regional, and state boards and committees in the field of education. He was recently appointed to the U. S. Section on International Cooperation in Education with Senator J. W. Fulbright (D-Arkansas) and Harry C. Byrd, President, University of Maryland. (Springfield teletype; 11-27-52)

CONTACT WITH THE BUREAU:

The late Special Agent Charles H. Drussel, as a clerk in the Director's Office, reported receipt of a letter in March, 1939, from David B. Owen, publicity director of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois, requesting assistance in securing photographs in connection with the visit at the Bureau of Doctor Frederick Hamilton, then President of Bradley. Arrangements were made for photographs of Doctor Hamilton, when he was fingerprinted during the course of his tour of the Bureau. They were furnished Mr. Owen by letter dated March 13, 1939, for release to newspapers as he requested. (94-1-5516-4, 5, 6, 7)

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ALLEGATION OF HOMOSEXUALITY:

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Senator Everett M. Dirksen (R-Illinois) advised on November 25, 1958, that the trustees of Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, had discovered that David Owen, President (formerly in charge of public relations) was a homosexual, a tendency which became active at least during his (military) service in the Pacific. Using blackmail and threats of disclosing Owen's tendency, "Ards" had "infiltrated the University faculty until it today is in part suspected of being a portion of an espionage apparatus." Senator Dirksen also stated that Owen is being exploited by [REDACTED] (Mr. Clegg's memorandum to Mr. Tolson, 11-22-58, entitled "Bradley University, etc.")

The Springfield Office advised that a rumor of sexual perversion in connection with Doctor Owen was encountered several months ago. At that time a discreet inquiry indicated that the rumor was believed to have been initiated by Gene Melchione, a basketball star at Bradley, who had been involved in the fixed-games scandal, to put pressure on the Bradley staffs to compel cessation of the investigation. At that time Captain George Karl and Lieutenant George Johnson, both FBI National Academy graduates, and Bernard J. Kennedy of the Peoria Police Department, all concurred in that belief. As recently as October 25, 1958, the Police Chief John McAllister expressed the same opinion. At the time of the initial inquiry [REDACTED] Bradley University, was interviewed under protest and expressed the same opinion. (Springfield teletype 11-27-58 "Bradley University, etc.")

MISCELLANEOUS:

Owen has not been the subject of an investigation by the FBI.

In connection with the case entitled "Unknown subjects; Slaying of George P. McNear, Jr., President, Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad, March 10, 1947, Obstruction of Justice, Civil Rights and Domestic Violence," Doctor David B. Owen, President, Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, was interviewed on November 3, 1947. Owen stated that before a basketball game at Bradley on the night of March 10, 1947, McNear met him in the armory where the game was played and invited Owen to sit with him. After the half Owen moved from his usual seat to McNear's box and remained with him until two or three minutes after the game was over. He was separated from McNear in the course of their departure; he saw McNear downstairs a few minutes later and did not know when McNear

actually left the armory. Owen stated that McNear never mentioned to him his business or his troubles. Owen's name was not indexed elsewhere in the McNear file. It is recalled that this investigation was closed on authority of the Department. (72-297-243 pg. 40)

The Peoria press was reported to have stated this week that Owen was granted a four-months' leave of absence on account of his health. This information was confirmed by Robert Jamieson, Assistant to the President, Bradley University, on November 20, 1952.

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It is noted that [redacted] in casual conversation has always indicated a desire to discharge, or fail to renew the contract of, [redacted] [redacted] loyalty was doubted. He expressed pleasure at the resignation of [redacted] and several years ago he refused to renew the contract of a librarian for loyalty reasons. This is reported by the Springfield Office to have been done under the direction of Doctor Owen.

G. Chapman Caldwell, member of the National Americanism Committee of the American Legion, has frequently commented on the militant attitude of Doctor Owen and his assistant, Jamieson. (Springfield teletype, 11-27-52, entitled "Bradley University, etc.")

✓ Mr. L. B. Nichols

MR. D. M. LADD

January 6, 1953

A. H. BELMONT

BRADLEY UNIVERSITY
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS:

Interviews conducted by Springfield Division with George Luthy and Walter McAdoo as suggested possible leads by Senator Dirksen, Illinois, did not substantiate the allegations previously made by him concerning possible Communist activity on the campus of Bradley University or on the part of individuals connected with the institution. No information developed relative to matters within the primary jurisdiction of the Bureau. Information received as to the homosexual tendencies of David Blair Owen, President, Bradley University, now reported to have resigned. Unfounded information received as to possible sale or use of narcotics on the campus of the University, sale of passing grades and the falsification of educational background by members of the faculty. The Pinkerton Detective Agency is reported to be conducting an investigation for the Bradley University Board of Trustees and to have linked Governor Adlai Stevenson with Owen as members of an exclusive group of sexually abnormal individuals in New York City; however, the Agency would not be in a position to prove the statement in court. It is recommended that the four suggested members of the Bradley University Board of Trustees be interviewed.

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the results of the authorized interviews with George Luthy, President, Commercial National Bank, Peoria, Illinois, and Walter McAdoo, Vice President, Keystone Steel and Wire Company, Bartonville, Illinois, in connection with the captioned matter.

BACKGROUND:

As you recall, Senator Dirksen, Illinois, advised the Bureau on November 25, 1952, that the trustees of Bradley University had learned that David Blair Owen, President, is a homosexual and were endeavoring to place Owen on an extended leave of absence and then relieve him of his position in order to avoid as much publicity as possible. Senator Dirksen furnished allegations concerning Bradley faculty members to the extent that [redacted] is a Communist and that [redacted] is exploiting Owen. Senator Dirksen related his contacts with Owen and furnished unfounded information concerning Communist Party activities and the possible existence of an espionage apparatus at Bradley University, the wide-spread use of narcotics on the campus and the purchasing

Attachment

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of grades by students. Senator Dirksen suggested that George Luthy and Walter McAdoo might be discreetly interviewed for additional information. Instructions were issued to the Springfield Division to search its files concerning the allegations and for information relative to Owen, [redacted] and [redacted]. The Springfield Division advised of its previous cognizance of the homosexual rumor relative to Owen; however, discreet inquiry indicated the rumor was initiated by Gene Melchione, a Bradley basketball star involved in fixed-games scandal, in order to pressurize the Bradley staff to compel cessation of the investigation. The Springfield Division advised that no information had been received indicating existence of Communist Party activities or operation of an espionage apparatus on the Bradley campus nor had any information been received indicating the wide-spread use of narcotics or that money would purchase passing grades. A file check by the Springfield Division and the Bureau, exclusive of background data, concerning Owen reflected that the rumors of his homosexuality were not confirmed by the Peoria Police Department officials. A similar check concerning [redacted] reflected no derogatory information except that he was reported as a Communist Party sympathizer in 1949; however, no substantiation of this allegation was developed. [redacted] contact of the Springfield Division. A similar file check concerning [redacted] reflected only anti-Communist sentiments on his part. Information received by Springfield Division to effect that [redacted] a Communist. Bureau files indicate that this is improbable as [redacted]

Springfield Division was instructed on December 2, 1952, to interview George Luthy and Walter McAdoo providing available information in its files did not preclude the interviews. Bureau files negative relative to derogatory or subversive information concerning Luthy and McAdoo. No additional investigation was to be conducted until the results of the interviews were received and evaluated.

DETAILS:

The Springfield Division advised by letter dated December 16, 1952, the results of the interviews with George Luthy, President, Commercial National Bank, Peoria, Illinois, and Walter McAdoo, Vice President, Keystone Steel and Wire Company, Bartonville, Illinois, which are set forth under the following captions.

Re: David Blair Owen

Luthy advised that Owen, an alcoholic, has submitted his resignation as President of Bradley University but to avoid undesirable publicity an announcement was made that he had been granted a leave

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of absence. Owen was reportedly neurotic and under observation at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. Rumors concerning Owen's homosexuality were initially attributed to Gene Melchiorre, a Bradley basketball star involved in fixed-games scandal, in order to put pressure on the Bradley staff to compel cessation of prosecution based on game fixing. The Pinkerton Detective Agency is reported to have advised that Owen was a sex deviate and was probably a member of a group of homosexuals meeting secretly in Chicago and New York; however, they could not prove the statement in court. Owen's indiscretions are reportedly not known or are not generally known on the Bradley University campus. Owen reportedly was responsible for hiring [redacted] and [redacted] and had instructed Dean Chester E. Sipple to accept the individuals without conducting the usual background check. Information recently developed by the Office of Dean Sipple has impressed Luthy with the lack of authenticity of the above-mentioned individuals' educational claims and to doubt their right to hold positions as professors at Bradley University.

Walter McAdoo related his close association for many years with Owen and at first attributed Gene Melchiorre as the source of the homosexual rumors concerning Owen. McAdoo advised that he is now convinced that Owen is a homosexual inasmuch as Owen practically admitted it to [redacted]

Some members of the Bradley staff, not named, have reportedly been exposed as fraude relative to their educational background. McAdoo [redacted] are of the opinion that [redacted] in some manner had forced Owen to grant him a staff position as well as [redacted] and [redacted] and other staff members believe it possible that [redacted] is a Communist and is using his activities at Bradley University as a cover or front; however, he could not furnish any specific information in this regard. McAdoo was not certain but believed that the attorneys for the trustees had contracted for the Pinkerton Detective Agency investigation through the Chicago office of that Agency and was fairly certain that some of the information supplied by Pinkerton was obtained from Press associates in Chicago, Illinois. Luthy does not believe that Owen is a Communist but does believe that the possibility exists that Owen was used by the Communist Party.

Re: Sale of Narcotics on Bradley University Campus

According to Luthy, a Pinkerton operator had reported that [redacted] and [redacted] were under investigation or had been contacted or mentioned by an Agent of the Narcotics Bureau. It was presumed that the contact concerned the use or sale of narcotics; however, Luthy's source could not or

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would not furnish accurate information concerning the investigation. Luthy had no information indicating narcotics were being sold or used on the University campus.

McAdoo substantially repeated the information furnished by Luthy.

Re: Sale of Degrees or Passing Grades at Bradley University

Luthy stated that unconfirmed information involved [REDACTED] in the sale of passing grades. It appears that a student approached and suggested payment for a grade to another professor who promptly reported the matter. The investigation in this matter is reportedly continuing and evidence is being obtained in the form of written statements from students. Luthy was not able to name the staff members involved.

McAdoo furnished substantially the same information and added that there was no indication that degrees could or had been purchased.

Re: [REDACTED]

Luthy is of the opinion that [REDACTED] of a group of professors previously mentioned; however, he could not furnish a basis for his opinion except that [REDACTED] and that his claims to scholastic background have been disproven.

McAdoo related that information had been received that [REDACTED]

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning [REDACTED] however, the allegation relative to his being the [REDACTED] appears to be improbable as is indicated earlier in this memorandum.

Re: [REDACTED] Bradley University

Luthy stated that to his knowledge, [REDACTED] scholastic achievements have been properly certified and he has the educational background to discharge his duties.

McAdoo substantially repeated the same information as above.

The Bureau's files do not reflect any identifiable information relative to [REDACTED]

Re: [REDACTED] Bradley University

Luthy and McAdoo were unable to furnish any specific information relative to [REDACTED] except that he was believed to be in the same group with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

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The Bureau's files do not reflect any identifiable information relative to [REDACTED]

Miscellaneous Information

Luthy stated that in addition to receiving information that Owen was a homosexual it was reported that Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois was a homosexual and possibly met with Owen in Chicago and New York and may have been meeting with the same group of sexually abnormal individuals.

McAdoo repeated the unconfirmed information offered by Luthy that Governor Adlai Stevenson had been identified by the Pinkerton operator as a homosexual. It was McAdoo's recollection of the information furnished by the Pinkerton Agent that Owen and Stevenson were members of an exclusive group of sexually abnormal individuals in New York City. McAdoo stated the Pinkerton report would be available to the FBI, especially any portion dealing with subversive activity.

McAdoo identified the following members of the Bradley University Board of Trustees as having access to the same information which he and Luthy have offered.

[REDACTED]

OBSERVATIONS:

(1) The only interest within the Bureau's primary jurisdiction from the information received to date would be existing Communist activity on the Bradley University campus or on the part of individuals connected with the institution and to date the information in this regard has been baseless.

(2) It is possible that newspaper publicity may result in the future concerning the over-all reported situation at Bradley University and that inquiries or hearings may be conducted. It is to be noted that the 1951 edition of "Americana" reflects that Bradley University is a private institution which would indicate that it is not state supported.

(3) The information furnished by Senator Dirksen and the suggested interviews with George Luthy and Walter McAdoo has not substantiated the allegation of possible existence of Communist activity at Bradley University. In order that the allegation may be more fully covered it is recommended that the named members of the Bradley University Board of Trustees be interviewed. The interviews

should be confined to the existence of subversive activity at Bradley University or on the part of individuals connected with the institution or to other matters within the Bureau's primary jurisdiction. In the event information is offered relative to the situation at Bradley University it should, of course, be accepted.

(4) Any information indicating the possible sale or use of narcotics on the Bradley University campus resulting from the recommended interviews to be conducted with the Bradley University Trustees, together with the allegation of such activity at the institution, will be furnished to the Bureau of Narcotics.

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b7C (5) The Bureau's files do not reflect any identifiable information relative to [REDACTED] named previously in this memorandum; however, information does appear in the Bureau's files concerning an [REDACTED] who may be identical with [REDACTED]. The information concerning [REDACTED] is incorporated into a letter to the Springfield Division which is attached.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the named members of the Board of Trustees of Bradley University be interviewed. Attached for transmittal, if approved, is a letter instructing the Springfield Division to interview the named members of the Board of Trustees and which contains information appearing in the Bureau's files relative to an [REDACTED] who may be identical with [REDACTED] Bradley University.

Mr. D. M. Ladd

March 3, 1953

Mr. A. H. Belmont

BRADLEY UNIVERSITY
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Bureau file 105-20972

SYNOPSIS:

Authorized interviews with four members of the Bradley University Board of Trustees reflected no indication of Communist activity on the campus or on the part of individuals connected with the institution or to other matters within the Bureau's primary jurisdiction. Investigation conducted by the Pinkerton Detective Agency reportedly indicated that David Blair Owen, former President of Bradley University, and Adlai Stevenson, former Governor of Illinois, are homosexuals. Owen is reported to have vehemently denied the rumor linking him with Stevenson.

Information received that three members of the Bradley University staff had either furnished falsified or incorrect educational background data to the University and that one of these individuals had sold a "B" average to a student for \$30.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact that the authorized interviews with four members of the Bradley University Board of Trustees reflect no indication as to the existence of Communist activity on the campus or on the part of individuals connected with the institution or to other matters within the Bureau's primary jurisdiction, it is recommended that no further investigation be conducted at this time.


100 - Mr. Nichols

RFM:mmr

DETAILS:

As you recall, the Springfield Division was instructed by letter dated January 8, 1953, to interview the following members of the Bradley University Board of Trustees:

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The interviews were to be confined to the existence of subversive activity at Bradley University or on the part of individuals connected with the institution or to other matters within the Bureau's primary jurisdiction; however, in the event information was offered by the individuals when interviewed relative to the alleged situation at the University it was, of course, to be accepted.

The Springfield Division by letter dated February 9, 1953, furnished the results of the interviews with the above-mentioned individuals. This information is being set forth in summary form under appropriate captions:

Subversive Activity

The four members of the Bradley University Board of Trustees advised when interviewed that they had no knowledge of subversive activity on the campus of the University or on the part of individuals connected with the institution. Information was received that the investigation conducted by the Pinkerton Detective Agency at the request of the Bradley University Board of Trustees did not indicate subversive activity on the campus or on the part of any individual connected with the institution.

David Blair Owen
(Former President, Bradley University)

 in summation, advised that the Bradley University Board of Trustees had acted hastily and without giving proper value to the information which was afforded to them concerning the actions of Owen. The Board of Trustees reportedly failed to realize that they were dealing with a sick man and while Owen's dismissal was justified, the method by which he was dismissed and the Board's high-handed approach to the entire situation was unjustified.

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[redacted] advised that he had no positive information indicating the existence of subversive activity on the part of Owen; however, it was his suspicion that Communists may have secured information concerning the personal habits of Owen and could have used that information to compel him to accept Communists or Communist sympathizers on the Bradley University staff.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] he had observed through the years that Owen openly presented the qualifications of proposed staff members. In the event any objections were expressed by the committee, Owen would immediately remove the individual from future consideration and never attempted to override the decision of the committee.

[redacted] advised that the Pinkerton Detective Agency report did not indicate any subversive activity on the part of Owen.

Morals and Sex Habits

[redacted] advised that the Pinkerton Detective Agency report contained information indicating Owen was a sex deviate. He stated that he could not recall the identity of the source of information as it was given orally by the Pinkerton office; however, the source would be available to the Chicago Division. He advised that the report by Pinkerton Detective Agency admitted that absolute proof was lacking but a strong indication of perversion on the part of Owen existed. [redacted] advised that according to the source of information, Owen and Adlai Stevenson, former Governor of Illinois, were members of an elite club in New York of homosexuals where Stevenson had the feminine name of "Adelaide." He stated that the rumor connecting Stevenson with immoral acts was common in the Illinois area.

[redacted]

According to [redacted] the unnatural sex habits of Owen have extended over a number of years.

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[redacted] stated that he had no information concerning Owen which he cared to discuss.

[redacted] advised that the Pinkerton Detective Agency report indicated that Owen was drinking to excess and often went to Chicago, Illinois, where he became intoxicated and frequented areas where sex perverts were known to abound. [redacted] stated that the Pinkerton Detective Agency report failed to show a single act of perversion on the part of Owen although it did establish that he was often in the company of other men known to frequent establishments which catered to individuals desiring indulgence in acts of perversion.

[redacted] stated that it was his opinion that Owen was not a sex deviate and that he had recently received a letter from Owen wherein he commented upon the rumor linking him and Stevenson with acts of perversion. It was stated that Owen vehemently denied any such association with Stevenson.

[redacted] both commented that Owen had conferred an honorary degree upon Stevenson, who was then Governor of Illinois, but added that this action was to secure publicity and attention for Bradley University.

Unqualified Bradley University Staff Members

The interviews reflected that it had been ascertained that falsified or incorrect educational background data had been furnished to Bradley University by the following staff members:

[redacted]

Sale of Narcotics on the Campus of Bradley University

All of the individuals contacted stated that no information had been brought to their attention indicating narcotics were being sold or dispensed on the campus of the University.

[redacted] stated that the Pinkerton Detective Agency report reflected that direct inquiry had been made to the Bureau of Narcotics, Springfield, Illinois, and no information was received regarding the sale or use of narcotics on the Bradley University campus.

Sale of Degrees or Passing Grades at Bradley University

[redacted] advised that the Pinkerton Detective Agency report had established the sale of a "B" average for a course taught by [redacted] who accepted a bribe of \$30 from a

student. They stated that this incident was supported by an affidavit; however, no similar incidents had been discovered on the campus and definitely no degrees had ever been sold.

Pinkerton Detective Agency Report

The individuals contacted, who were aware of the existence of the above report, did not offer to disclose it to the investigating agent who, in the absence of subversive information in the report, did not make any request that it be produced.

MR. A. H. BELMONT

April 12, 1960

MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY

DAVID BLAIR OWEN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Director has asked for a summary on D. B. Owen, 51, former President of Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, who was found strangled to death on Thursday, 4-7-60, in a third-floor room of the Alton Hotel, a walk-up hostelry at 1007 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

No investigation has been conducted of Owen by the Bureau who at the time of his demise was in Washington to testify before congressional committees on small boat harbor improvements as a representative of the Greater Santa Cruz (California) Chamber of Commerce. Owen was a graduate of Bradley University (1929) and from 1936 to 1942 was Director of Public Relations and a member of the University's English Department. He served as President from 1946 to 1952 when his resignation for health reasons was accepted by the Board of Trustees.

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Bureau files reveal that on 11-25-52, Senator Everett Dirksen (R-Illinois) advised that the trustees at Bradley University had learned that Owen was a homosexual and were endeavoring to place Owen on an extended leave of absence and then relieve him of his position as President in order to avoid as much publicity as possible. Senator Dirksen furnished allegations concerning Bradley faculty members to the extent that Owen was being exploited by [redacted] reportedly a communist, and [redacted] in exploiting Owen. The Senator related his contacts with Owen and furnished unfounded information concerning Communist Party activities and the possible existence of an espionage apparatus at the University, the widespread use of narcotics on the campus, and the purchasing of grades by students.

A preliminary inquiry into these allegations revealed that rumors of Owen's homosexuality were reportedly initiated by Gene Melchore, [redacted] Bradley basketball star involved in the fixed-games scandal, in order to pressurize the Bradley staff

E B I
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
WFW:dm
(6)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Name Check Section
1 - Mr. Woods

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE:
DAVID BLAIR OWEN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

basketball scandal
to compel cessation of the investigation. Inquiry also developed that no information had been received by the Bureau's Springfield Division indicating existence of Communist Party activities or operation of an espionage apparatus on the Bradley campus nor had any information been received indicating the widespread use of narcotics or that money would purchase passing grades. A file check of the Springfield Division concerning Owen revealed that the rumors of his homosexuality were not confirmed by Peoria Police Department officials.

Mr. George Luthy, who in 1952 was President of the Commercial National Bank, Peoria, advised that Owen was an alcoholic, neurotic and had been under observation at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. Bureau files reveal that the Pinkerton Detective Agency, who conducted an inquiry at Bradley, also reported that Owen was a sex deviate and was probably a member of a group of homosexuals meeting secretly in New York and Chicago.

Luthy also advised that in addition to his receiving information that Owen was a homosexual, it had been reported to him that former Governor of Illinois, Adlai Stevenson, was a homosexual and possibly met with Owen in Chicago and New York and may have been meeting with the same group of sexually abnormal individuals. Similar unconfirmed information offered by Mr. Luthy to Walter McAdoo, Vice President, Keystone Steel and Wire Company, Bartonville, Illinois, in 1952 was furnished the Bureau by McAdoo to the effect that Stevenson had been identified by the Pinkerton Detective Agency as a homosexual. It was McAdoo's recollection of the information furnished by the Pinkerton Agency that Owen and Stevenson were members of an exclusive group of sexually abnormal individuals in New York City. Reportedly, Owen's indiscretions were not known on the Bradley campus.

-The Identification Division records indicate that Owen on 2-17-56 was arrested by the Long Beach, California, Police Department as a drunk. The disposition indicates that the bail was forfeited.

ACTION:

For information.

Mr. Evans

10-31-64

W. V. Cleveland

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON
SPECIAL INQUIRY

In accordance with the Director's request, there is enclosed herewith a copy of the summary memorandum concerning Stevenson, United States Representative to the United Nations, former Governor of Illinois and twice unsuccessful candidate for President. We conducted the investigation in December, 1960, at the request of the Kennedy Administration.

There was an allegation of homosexuality developed during the Stevenson investigation and information concerning that was included in the letter of transmittal which accompanied the summary when it was personally delivered to Lawrence O'Brien of Mr. Kennedy's staff on 12-29-60. The following summarizes information which was included in the transmittal letter and in the summary:

In 1953 Pinkerton Detective Agency, at request of the trustees of Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, conducted an investigation concerning Bradley President, David Owen. The Pinkerton report allegedly contained information indicating Stevenson and Owen were homosexuals. Two versions of information contained in the report were received. One was that Stevenson and Owen were members of an elite homosexual group in New York where Stevenson had the feminine name Adelaide. The other version was that the "Queens Morals Squad," or the "State's Attorney," Queens, New York, in 1950 or 1951 raided a gathering of homosexuals at an unknown place in New York City and Stevenson and Owen were found to be present. No arrests or charges reportedly were made.

We made discreet inquiries at the Pinkerton Detective Agency, Bradley University, and the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) in an effort to resolve the matter. All known copies of the Pinkerton report reportedly have been destroyed. Deputy Commissioner, James R. Kennedy, NYCPD, contacted in the absence of Commissioner Stephen Kennedy, advised there was no "Queens Morals

Enc.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
 - ① - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Evans
 - 1 - Mr. Cleveland
 - 1 - Mr. Young
- DHY:pjh (6)

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
Re: Adlai Ewing Stevenson

Squad" or "State's Attorney's" office. He said he felt sure if persons of prominence were found under the circumstances mentioned above, he would have been aware of that fact. He said there was a possibility that information concerning the above-mentioned raid may have been developed or the raid conducted by the Office of District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, New York County, in connection with an investigation of bribery of Bradley University basketball players which was conducted by Hogan's office.

b7C [REDACTED] in 1953 possibly may have been the source of the information developed by the Pinkerton Agency. There is some question as to [REDACTED] reliability and he was not contacted concerning the matter.

b6 Rumors that Stevenson is a homosexual have been attributed to disgruntled officials of the Illinois State Police and former [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] confidentially furnished information to the New York Office in 1950 indicating the rumors may have emanated from the Peoria, Illinois, Police Department (PD) or Bradley University basketball players.

The Superintendent of the Illinois State Police, during Stevenson's Administration as Governor, furnished favorable information during the investigation. In 1952, in connection with rumors that Owen was a homosexual, the Chief of the Peoria PD and three other PD officials, including two National Academy graduates, concurred in the belief that the rumor was initiated by one Gene Melchiorre, basketball star, involved in the fixed games to put pressure on the Bradley staff to compel cessation of the investigation.

b6 When Stevenson was about fifteen years old, he accidentally discharged a shotgun killing a young girl cousin. [REDACTED]

One person said he heard rumors from unrecalled sources Stevenson's divorce from his wife was due to his unfaithfulness and misappropriation of her money.

ACTION:

For the Director's information.

oe-3-7-4

ALAI STEVENSON

4/29/98
CLASSIFIED BY SSA 56184 DPB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1, 6
CA97.5002

CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File No: 94-40154

See Also: 9-16511 9-20574 9-22251 62-97886
9-16526 9-21996 9-22905 77-3141

Date: 3/11/56

Subjects: Adlai Stevenson

Date Searched: 10-20-55

Found As: Adlai Stevenson
Adlai E. Stevenson
Adlai Ewing Stevenson
Adlai Stevenson
Adlai Stevenson
Adlai Stephenson
Adlai E. Stephenson

Adley Stephenson
Adalai E. Stevenson
Adalai Stevenson
Adalt Stevenson
Adalai Stevenson
Adelaide Stevenson

Also Searched As: No further search.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-2 TAP/ea
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2, 1-2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-29-92

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. No attempt has been made to exhaust all possibilities as to the names and aliases by which the subject may have been known. All references under the above names containing data identical or possibly identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed. The term "SI" preceding a serial number shown in the block indicates that the serial so designated contains the same information as the foregoing serial. However it should be realized that the information in these serials may differ somewhat in detail although the facts are basically the same.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. Except where stated otherwise the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analyst

Coordinator

Peggy Ann Boss 12/8/88 Katherine S. Jackson

PAB:lpb

CLASSIFIED BY 1565 SDP/CH
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
CIA # 87-3148 (Latter's OTC)
Pg. 5 of 8
JAN 1991
1565 SDP/CH

CLASSIFIED BY: 9145/LT/gth
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
Approved: 2/6/88
#245422

~~TOP SECRET~~

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

STEVENSON, Adlai Ewing, ex-governor; born Los Angeles, Calif., February 5, 1900; son of Lewis Green and Helen Louise (Davis) South; A.B. Degree, Princeton, 1922; J.D. Degree, Northwestern University, 1926; LL.D (honorary) Illinois Wesleyan University, Northwestern University, Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, 1949, Illinois College, Center College, Lake Forest College; married Ellen Borden, December 1, 1928; children - Adlai Ewing, Borden, John Fell. Assistant managing editor of Daily Pantagraph, Bloomington, Illinois, 1924-25; admitted to Illinois bar, 1926; associate Cutting, Moore and Sidley, lawyers, Chicago, 1927-33; special counsel A.A.A., Washington, D.C., 1933-34; partner in firm of Sidley, Austin, Burgess and Harper, Chicago, 1935-41; assistant to secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 1941-44; Chief Foreign Economic Administrations, Italy Mission, 1943; War Dept. Mission to Europe 1944; assistant to Secretary of State, Washington 1945. Adviser U.S. delegation, Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, 1945; U.S. delegate, U.S. minister, chief U.S. Delegation, Preparatory Commission of United Nations, London, 1945; senior adviser England U.S. delegation General Assembly of U.N., London, 1946; U.S. delegate General Assembly of U.N., New York, 1946 and 1947; Governor of Illinois, 1948-53. Democratic Presidential candidate, 1952. Served as apprentice seaman, U.S. Naval Reserve, 1918. Distinguished Service Award, Navy, 1945. Trustee University of Illinois, Woodrow Wilson Foundation. Director Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Director Immigrants Protective League, and Hull House, Chicago; director International House (University of Chicago), Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. Member American, Illinois and Chicago bar associations. Clubs: Commercial, Chicago; Attic (Chicago); Onwentsia (Lake Forest); Metropolitan (Washington, D.C.); Century (N.Y.). Home: Libertyville, Illinois. Address: 11 South LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois.

(Who's Who 1954-55)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Membership lists of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations as of 1-20-38 and as of the spring of 1938 reflected the name of Adlai E. Stevenson. These documents were furnished by the McCarran Committee during November, 1951.

Bureau Memo 12-4-51

Re: Institute of Pacific Relations;
IPR (enclosing photostats of above list;
100-64700-1004 encl. p.21, 274
(12)J

Adlai E. Stevenson, attorney at 11 S. LaSalle St. in Chicago, Ill., and member of the Board of Governors of the International House, University of Chicago, was interviewed (date not given) regarding certain allegations made against Ernest Price, Director of the International House in 1941. Stevenson did not support the subversive remarks. (Interview set out in detail)

Chicago Rpt. 7-31-41

Re: Ernest B. Price; IS-G
65-22874-9 p.5, 6
(10)J

According to T-1, reliability not given, Lyle William Funk was being considered for an appointment to a commission in the Navy as of 1-13-43 and Adlai Stevenson, Special Assistant to Secretary of the Navy, was sponsoring his appointment.

T-1: Ensign Booth, Navy Dept.

WFO Rpt. 2-9-43

Re: Lyle William Funk, was;

ESP-G

100-115455-25 p.2

(16)J

~~TOP SECRET~~

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A "Washington City News Service" bulletin of 3-2-54 reported that Rear Admiral Adolphus Staton, retired US Naval Officer, testified on that date before the Jenner Committee concerning the Navy's screening of radio operators in the US Merchant Marine immediately after Pearl Harbor. At that time, according to Staton, a Naval Board removed 5 Japanese operators and as a result received violent protests. Staton stated that Adlai Stevenson, then Special Assistant to the Secretary of Navy, told him, "I don't think we should be too hard on the Commies."

ONI advised on a highly confidential basis that their file on Murray Winocur contained a memo dated 6-1-42, which presumably was signed by Adlai E. Stevenson at the time he held the above position in 1942. The communication dealt with the appeal of Winocur before a Naval board set up to deal with the qualifications of commercial radio operators. According to ONI, it was not known whether Stevenson actually reviewed the material; however his signature appeared at the conclusion of the memo.

Memo from Mr. L.V. Boardman
to the Director 3-5-54
Re: Morris Winocur, wa. Murray Winocur.
100-50782-66 p.1,2;
(6)✓

The Bureau was confidentially furnished a transcript of public testimony of Adolphus Staton, retired Rear Admiral in the US Navy, before the Jenner Committee on 3-2-54. It reflected that on 12-8-41, Staton was requested by the Navy to head a new Naval Administrative Board authorized to remove radio operators from US vessels who were believed to be Communists or Communist sympathizers. Immediately after the Board was set up, a number of operators were removed which caused protests from them to the Navy Dept. and as high as the White House. After the dismissal of these persons, Adlai Stevenson, then Special Assistant to Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, told Admiral Staton "I don't think we should be too hard on the Commies." Stevenson also told Staton he did not think Staton had a case on any of the suspected Communists.

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The transcript further indicated that around May or June, 1943, Staton was called by the Cox Investigating Committee to testify; the Committee was at that time investigating the Federal Communications Commission. Staton then informed Adlai Stevenson of the Committee's request and asked if he needed permission from the Navy Dept. to appear. Stevenson replied negatively. After Staton's testimony, he telephonically contacted Stevenson and advised him that he had finished a preliminary hearing at the Committee; Stevenson stated "Orders from the White House. You are not to go down." Staton stated he had already been and thereby ended the call. (Conversations in 1941 and 1943 above set out in further detail.)

Bureau Memo 4-7-54

Re: Rear Admiral, US Navy, (Retired),
Testimony Before Senate Subcommittee
on IS (Jenner Committee) 3-2-54,
Public Session, Vol. 1 (enclosing
copy of above testimony)
62-86217-1433 p.1, 3 and encl. p.25-28,
(2)

In October, 1943, Adlai E. Stephenson, Chicago attorney, special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, grandson and namesake of the former Vice President, was being mentioned for the Democratic nomination for governorship. Friends asserted that Stephenson might have the qualifications for Gov., however of equal importance was that he have the qualifications of a good candidate. While he was not well known politically in Ill., his backers claimed that he had the strength of the state electorate in his grandfather's name and that of some of the transplanted Illinoisans in Wash. (Source evaluated as usually reliable, information as probably true.) (S)(u)

MID Rpt. 10-23-43
100-7660-1748
(15)

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This reference is a letter dated 11-27-44 on the letterhead of the Americans United for World Organization, Inc. which is directed to "Dear Friend" and is signed by Ulric Bell, Executive Vice President of the organization. On the reverse side of the communication appears a printed list of members and officers of the AUWO; Adlai E. Stevenson is listed as a member of the National Committee.

100-90431-164
(12)J

62
On 12-27-44, [REDACTED] reported that William Card, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, had a long conference, in Chicago, Ill., with Morris Lewis, Executive Director of Russian War Relief, as to possible candidates for Chairmanship in the CCASF. Among the candidates discussed for the position was Adlee Stevenson, prominent Chicago attorney who was formerly in Govt. service.

Chicago Rpt. 2-15-45
Re: Chicago Council of American
Soviet Friendship, aka;
IS-C
100-146964-444 p.9
(14)J

On 1-10-45, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that William Card was conferring with Gordon Fox, then Chairman of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and Harland Allen in an effort to make the best possible approach to secure Adlee Stevenson as the next Chairman of the CCASF.

Chicago letter 1-17-45
Re: Chicago Council of American-
Soviet Friendship;
IS-C
100-146964-427
(14)J

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In a personal history statement available to CIA dated 2-26-45 by John Alexander Morrison, then employed in the Office of Co-ordinator of Information in OSS (Office of Strategic Service), Wash., D. C., Morrison listed Adlai E. Stevenson, care of Secretary of State, as a reference.

WFO Rpt. 9-24-53

Re: Leon Matthew Drozdoff, was;

ESP-R

77-21849-77 P.11

(11)✓

On 7-16-45, George Maurice Morris, President of the Wash., D.C. chapter of the Americans United for World Organization, Inc., wrote a letter to Lee Pennington in Chevy Chase, Md., on the letterhead of the above organization. On the back of the communication appeared a printed list of members and officers of the AUWO. Adlai E. Stevenson was listed among the numerous members of the National Committee.

Serial described above

100-90431-193

(12)✓

The primary goal of the Americans United for World Govt., Inc. around the summer of 1946 was the US acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court. This purpose was set forth in the organizations pamphlet (date not given) entitled "Toward The Rule Of Law--The World Court--United States Acceptance of Compulsory Jurisdiction" which listed the individuals endorsing the statement urging acceptance. Adlai E. Stevenson appeared on this list with his affiliation given as US representative at the United Nations Commission.

WFO Rpt. 8-21-46

Re: Americans United for World Govt., Inc., formerly known as Americans

United for World Organization, Inc.;

IS-C

100-343001-20 p.18

(12)✓

- 7 - ~~TOP SECRET~~

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b2
On 8/15/46, ██████ advised that Adley Stephenson (phonetic) was in contact with Alger Hiss. Stephenson (phonetic) mentioned that he was in Wash., D.C. to see Wendell Berge of the Justice Dept. concerning an anti-trust suit. Hiss and Stephenson agreed to have a luncheon engagement the following day.

WFO Rpt., 9-17-46

Re: Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was., et al; ESP-R

65-56402-1673, p. 52

(15)

SI 65-56402-1-751

(15)✓

Investigation revealed that Alger Hiss delivered an address at the Northwestern University Law School (in Evanston, Ill.) on 11-12-46 and that arrangements were made by Adlai Stevenson, the new Gov. of Ill.

Bureau Memo 1-24-49

Re: Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was., et al; Perjury; ESP-R

74-1333-1244

(4);

Adlai Stevenson, representing the US before the United Nations General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee, expressed the hope that international cooperation on relief problems could be attained by "direct and informal consultation between governments in concerting their efforts." (Date not given) (S)

MID rpt. 11/21/46

100-7660-4234X, p. 4, 5

(6)✓

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George Gopolisky's column "These Days" was captioned "Cites Stevenson's Testimony on Hiss" in the 4-9-58 issue of the "NY Journal American." Set out therein were parts of Alvin E. Stevenson's testimony in June, 1950 regarding Alger Hiss which reflected their association between 1938 and 1947. (Detail set out)

74-1388-1
(11)

"The Worker", date 10-26-47, carried an article on pages 2 and 7 entitled "Jewish Plot to Dominate UN" and subtitled "State Dept. and FBI Scheme to Purge Foreign Personnel." This article by Joseph Starobin was datelined Lake Success, NY. The article concerned the United Nations General Assembly's fifth committee which dealt with administrative and budgetary affairs. The article stated that Trygve Lie, Secretary General, presented a "Management Survey" to the committee as an unofficial document for his own convenience. The Polish spokesman, Juliusz Katz-Suchy was dissatisfied with that information and moved a resolution to investigate the "Survey", but dropped it after a sharp debate on 10-27-47 in which the American delegate, Alvin Stevenson, charged that the integrity of the Secretary General himself was being challenged. (Further detail concerning "Survey".) (Article set out in full.)

Detail described above
100-8-30-55
(11)

The "Washington Daily News", dated 2-21-48, carried an article entitled "Gene Dies-453 Political Unity Seen Under Banner of Anti-Red Act" by Charles E. Lacey datelined Philadelphia, Pa., on 2-21-48. This article indicated that Executive Committee Chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, Leas Harter, stated the AHA would fight in Ill. for Alvin Stevenson, Democratic governorship candidate.

74-1388-1
(11)

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In September or October, 1941, a highly confidential source advised that the names of Mr. and Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, St. Mary's Road, Libertyville, Ill., appeared in a list of names on file in the offices occupied jointly by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the United Spanish Aid Committee in Chicago. The purpose of the list was unknown to the informant.

b2 On 12-27-44, [REDACTED] reported that William Card, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship, had discussed the possibility of approaching Stevenson to accept a position as Chairman of the CCASF Executive Board. At this time, it was indicated that Stevenson had a good Govt. record and was a good progressive thinking fellow.

On 1-10-45, [REDACTED] advised that Allen stated he had succeeded Stevenson as Chairman of the Committee to Defend America, cited by HCUA as a Communist front organization.

On 12-21-48, T-2, reliability not given, furnished a leaflet announcing a dinner to be held on 5-1-48 at the Continental Hotel in Chicago, sponsored by the Southern Congress on Human Welfare, cited by HCUA as a Communist front. The name of Adlai E. Stevenson appeared thereon as a sponsor.

T-2: Ira H. Latimer, Executive Secretary, Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, former CP member
Chicago Rpt. 5-31-49
Re: Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was - et al; Perjury; ESP-R; IS-R
74-1333-3282 p.1,3,4
(11)

On 12-11-48 (apparently), Adlai Stevenson called at the Bureau and stated that he was concerned about the Ill. State Highway Patrol, that he was anxious to remove it from politics. Stevenson inquired about the State Police set up in Po. He was advised that the Bureau would furnish him copies of different state statutes regarding such. Further, at Stevenson's request, he was informed of the Bureau's training program and of the National Police Academy. In addition, Stevenson stated he was

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undecided who should be in charge of this work in Ill. and inquired as to whether the Bureau knew of any suitable persons. He was advised that a check would be made and any possibly eligible NPA graduates would be referred to him. (Further detail of conversation set out)

An inked Director's marginal notation regarding Stevenson being furnished with various statutes stated: "Do this. H."

An inked Director's notation in connection with Stevenson being furnished a list of NPA graduates reflected: "No. He will not become any more involved in this. H"

Memo from Mr. D. M. Ladd to the
Director dated 12-11-48
No caption given
62-97713-73 p.1,2
(2).

A Director's Office Telephone Room Note dated 12-11-48 reflected that Adlai E. Stevenson called the Director but was informed of the latter's absence. Stevenson stated that he had just arrived in Wash., D.C., and was very desirous of speaking to the Director. The Director was advised of the call, and he requested a Bureau official to return the call. As a result an appointment was made for Stevenson that day with the Official.

By letter dated 12-15-48 to Libertyville, Ill., Adlai E. Stevenson was advised that the Bureau would be glad to co-operate with him and the law enforcement organizations of his state in all matters of mutual interest. He was also furnished a copy of a proposed model State Police Act with the understanding that statutes for specific states would be furnished him when additional copies became available.

62-97713-77
(10)

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By letter to the Director dated 1-24-49, Adlai E. Stevenson expressed his appreciation for sending the material regarding State Police statutes in other states, and stated that he would have occasion to talk to the Director about this again as their plans progressed.

Attached to the above letter was a Director's Office routing slip directed to several officials which stated the following: "No. This is the governor who recently was quoted as speaking disparagingly of FBI. H."

Serial described above
62-37713-81
(10)

This reference is the January, 1949, Volume 10, No. 1 issue of "Current Biography", a monthly publication by the H. W. Wilson Company in NY. The foreward indicates that the pamphlet contains articles on the life and work of people in the news. In this edition appears a photograph and biography of Adlai Ewing Stevenson.

64-3-4-1113-32 p.52
(13)

In January, 1949, Walter Schaefer advised that he, as Adlai Stevenson's representative, had partially arranged to have Alger Hiss lecture before Northwestern University Law School on 11-13-48. Schaefer stated he had no typewritten letters from Hiss but believed that Stevenson had several letters from Hiss in his personal files at Springfield, Ill. Stevenson at that time was in Wash., D.C. and would return to Springfield 1-24-49.

It was stated that the Springfield Office, unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, would contact Stevenson for additional specimens.

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A penciled notation appearing thereon reflected the following: "OK'd by Dir. FJ".

Chicago teletype 1-30-46
Re: Jay David Whitaker Chambers, was,
et al; Perjury; ESP-R
74-1330-1317
(1)

In January, 1946, Stevenson furnished a typewritten letter which he had received on 8-30-46 from Alger Hiss in connection with Stevenson rendering assistance in arranging for Hiss to speak before the Northwestern University Law School on 11-12-46. At that time Hiss gave his title as Director, Office of Special Political Affairs, State Dept.

Stevenson made available his entire file containing all correspondence that he has in connection with assistance he had rendered Northwestern in obtaining the services of Hiss and other State Dept. Officials. Upon furnishing the above letter, he identified it by inscribing a notation that it was delivered to an Agent of the Springfield Office at his request on 1-27-46 and placed his signature thereon. The letter was sent to the FBI Laboratory on 1-27-46.

By letter dated 1-28-46 the FBI Laboratory advised the Springfield Office that the letter addressed to Stevenson had not been typed by the typewriter used in the other known typewritten specimens.

Springfield Rpt. 2-2-46
Re: Jay David Whitaker Chambers, was;
Alger Hiss, et al; Perjury; ESP-R; IS-R
74-1330-1317
(1)
SI per 2-1
74-1330-1317 (Further detail)
(1)

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On 2-24-49, Peter Price, of the Civil Rights Congress in Chicago, Ill., advised that Father Clarence Parker requested Gov. Adlai Stephenson, through the Gov.'s secretary, to use his influence to secure a week's delay in the Broyles Bills (not described) hearings. Father Parker also thanked Stephenson for the audience accorded the CRC on the previous Tuesday.

On 2-28-49, Price stated that Father Parker requested an appointment with Stephenson on 3-1-49 for a group of citizens of Ill. interested in discussing the then current legislation.

CGO-5701

Chicago Rpt. 5-3-50

Re: Father Clarence Parker,
was; IS-C

100-369962-2 p.41

(15)

On page 6 of the "Daily Worker", dated 3-15-49, appeared an article entitled "Chicago Groups Launch Fight on Police-State Bills," datelined Chicago, Ill., on 3-14-49. It reflected that Gov. Adlai Stevenson was reported to be opposed to the Broyles police state bills then in the State Legislature, according to political sources close to the Gov. (Unidentified) The article further stated that according to reliable reports, Stevenson expressed his opposition to the Broyles bills at a private conference with his top advisers but declined to make any public statements against them at this time.

100-3-70-A

(6)

A memo from Mr. Ladd to the Director dated 2-1-52 stated that Scott McLeod in Senator Bridges' office in Wash., D.C., called that day requesting a copy of the deposition allegedly filed by Adlai Stevenson on behalf of Alger Hiss at the time of the Hiss trial (June, 1949) or the name of the court and clerk where the trial was held. It was recommended that the latter be furnished orally to Bridges' office.

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This memo carried the following Director's notation in reference to the recommendation: "Yes. Do we know anything about this? H."

The above memo was enclosed with a memo from Mr. Ladd to the Director dated 2-4-52 whose purpose was to advise that Stevenson did make a deposition on behalf of Hiss which was read into evidence on 8-22-48 during the trial. It also advised that the name of the court and clerk were furnished Briggs' office on that day.

This memo of 2-4-52 then referred to the Director's above inquiry and set out information obtained from Bureau files pertaining to Stevenson's deposition on Hiss in 1948 and his assistance in making arrangements for Hiss to speak before Northwestern University Law School on 11-12-48.* (Detail set out)

Serial described above

74-1330-4871

(4) (1#)

*This information is also set out in detail in serials 1835, 2866, 2814, and 2727 of this file which are summarized elsewhere herein.

In the afternoon session of the (Hiss) trial in NY on 8-22-48, (Judge) Paul W. Bryant asked permission to read aloud the deposition made by Gen. Alvin Stevenson of Ill. (Thomas Murphy (Assistant USA) objected under rule 15E of Rules of Criminal Procedure relating to depositions. The Court reserved its decision until 8-22-48 when the trial would resume.

NY Teletype 8-22-48

Re: JAMES (Character of Case not given)
74-1330-2814 p.4

(4)

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On 6-22-49, in connection with the (Alger) Hiss trial in NY, the Court announced that it had overruled objection to the introduction of Alai Stevenson's deposition on Hiss; (Lloyd Paul) Stryker then read it into evidence. Stevenson characterized Hiss' reputation for integrity, loyalty, and veracity as good. (Thomas) Murphy (Assistant USA) then read cross-interrogatories in which Stevenson stated he was never in Hiss' home and that he never heard, prior to 1948, that Hiss was a Communist or sympathizer, or that he unlawfully removed documents from the State Dept.

This reference carries the following Director's notation:
"Looks like Hiss has two lawyers - the Judge & Stryker. H."

NY Teletype 6-22-49

Re: JAH:W (Case character not given)

74-1333-3527 p.1

(4)

SI 74-1333-A ("Washington News" dated 7-5-49)

(4)

A letter to the Director dated 7-13-49 from Chicago, Ill., written by John H. Bengtstock, editor and publisher of the "Chicago Defender", extended a special invitation to the Director to be an honored guest on 7-3-50 when the 20th Anniversary Bud Billiken Day Celebration would be held. The letter indicated that the event would be sponsored by the above newspaper and participated in by 50,000 children in Chicago. Further, Mayor Martin H. Kennelly, and Gov. Alai Stevenson had issued proclamations designating the day as "Bud Billiken Day" and both of them were expected to personally participate in the event.

By letter dated 7-31-49 to John H. Bengtstock, the Director expressed his regrets that he would be unable to attend the function due to a previous engagement.

64-3-1755-2

(3)

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Around latter 1949, a press release was made to the "East St. Louis Journal" by Adlai E. Stevenson in which he advised this paper that he was "deeply concerned" over gambling activities in some parts of Ill., including the St. Clair County area where East St. Louis was located. The press release indicated that Stevenson planned no direct action against commercialized gambling until such time as he and the AG's office could work out a plan that would have lasting results.

Springfield Memo 10-18-49
Re: General Crime Survey Semi-Annual
Report; (enclosing Survey)
62-75147-52-49 encl. p.41, 101
(10)

On 10-22-49, T-4, of known reliability, furnished a post card addressed to Gov. Adlai Stevenson, State Capitol, Springfield, Ill. (addressor not given). The card urged Stevenson to publicly oppose and call for the defeat of the Broyles Bill in the House of Representatives lest his program of progressive legislation might be destroyed.

T-4: Cyril W. Hooper, Stewart Die
Casting Corporation, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Rpt. 2-21-50
Re: Chicago Council of American-Soviet
Friendship; IS-C
100-146964-1523 p.28
(16)

This reference is a Crime Survey report of the Chicago Division which brings out the activities of Adlai Stevenson around May and June, 1950, as Gov. of Ill. in connection with the suppression of gambling in that state. The information was furnished principally by unidentified sources.

Chicago Memo 7-14-50
Re: General Crime Survey;
4-15-50 to 7-15-50 (enclosing
above survey)
62-75147-9-88 encl p.72, 102, 130, 104, 11,
117, 120, 123, 129
(2)

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A "Washington City News Service" press release on 7-7-50 reflected that in Ill., according to one Peterson, Adlai E. Stevenson had been trying hard to fight organized crime but had met stiff opposition in the legislature from the "west side bloc" of Chicago lawmakers. One Peterson stated that "several members (of the legislature) are friendly with members of the syndicate" and that they spearheaded opposition to Stevenson's efforts to crack down on crime.

Serial described above
63-75147-2-27
(15).

A Brief on Federal Intervention in Organized Gambling dated 1-22-51 contained the following information concerning crime conditions in Chicago, Ill., in 1950:

The 8-31-50 issue of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" reflected that subpoenas were served on 8-30-50 for the appearance of Police Captains Louis Klatsko and Thomas Harrison calling for their appearances before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee. It further reported that Klatsko was considered a protege of Democratic Committee Chairman Jacob K. Aronson, who was quoted as saying he thought the committee could have made a better start by trusting Gov. Stevenson, Mayor Kennelly, State Attorney Boyle and leaders of both parties to tell what they knew of crime conditions.

The "Washington Post" on 10-7-50 stated that Adlai Stevenson blamed for Federal laws to curb slot machines and hand-book information operations. Stevenson indicated that the public demanded that the Federal Govt. as well as State agencies step in to fight crime. Stevenson further reported that in regard to slot machines, the public was "convinced" since "Washington times what Illinois outlaws".

Bureau memo 1-21-50
Re: 1. C/C Conference on Gambling
and Bookmakers (enclosing above Brief)
63-55079-1001 and Part 4, p. 20.
1-21-50
1-21-50

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A Chicago memo to Mr. Clegg dated 10-10-50, regarding the Ill. State Police, reflected that on this day, Larry Benson, Assistant to the President, Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, Chicago, Ill., advised that he had determined from conversations with Chief C'Donnell, Acting Chief of the Ill. State Police, that the Gov. of Ill., Adlai Stevenson (Adlai E. Stevenson) was seeking a man to head the Ill. State Police and thus far had no probable candidates. Benson suggested the possibility of the Bureau selecting a capable person to apply and placing him in the position, thereby having the most effective coverage and control throughout Ill. The Chicago Office recommended that the Bureau may have probable National Academy graduates who would be interested.

The above memo carried the following notations: "I think we should stay completely out of this even if requested" signed by HNS; "I agree" signed by T; and the Director's notation, "I agree, certainly as long as Stevenson is Governor. H."

By letter dated 10-25-50, the Bureau advised the Chicago Office of the above decision of the Director and requested that no one, including Adlai E. Stevenson, be furnished any names if inquiries were made at the Chicago Office.

62-7710-100
(10)

This memorandum sets out information regarding Adlai Stevenson's activities in dealing with crime conditions, mainly gambling, in Ill. during his term served as Gov. of that state. It brings out, principally, his methods used, his problems concerning, and his affiliation and co-operation with the Chicago Crime Connection. This information was made available before the Senate Committee, about mid 1950 Congress, as indicated below:

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<u>FURNISHED BY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>PART</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Virgil W. Peterson (Operating Director, Chicago Crime Commission)	7-6-50	Washington, D.C.	2	211
Gene Barnett (Granite City Police Chief, Madison County, Ill.)	7-13-50	St. Louis, Mo.	4a	79
Frederick Pretzle, Jr. (Administrative Assistant Chicago Crime Commission)	10-5-50	Chicago, Ill.	5	139
Otto Kerner, Jr. (U.S. Attorney, Northern District, Ill.)	10-5-50	Chicago, Ill.	5	132, 135
Adlai E. Stevenson (Gov. - Ill.)	10-6-50	Chicago, Ill.	5	209, 212
Committee Chairman Senator Estes Kefauver	12-13-50	Chicago, Ill.	5	850, 851
Thomas J. Gawley (La Salle, Ill.)	12-20-50	Chicago, Ill.	5	1810
James M. Monroe (Madison County, Ill.)	2-24-51	St. Louis, Mo.	4a	731
Willas Harrell (Former Sheriff, Madison County, Ill.)	2-24-51	St. Louis, Mo.	4a	737
Paul Simon (Newspaper publisher, Madison County, Ill.)	2-24-51	St. Louis, Mo.	4a	740-738
Committee Chairman Senator Estes Kefauver	3-15-51	NYC	5	1305
James J. Carroll (St. Louis, Mo.)	3-22-51	St. Louis, Mo.	12	854, 855

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Bureau Memo 5-16-51
Re: Hearings - Special Committee to
Investigate Crime in Inter-State
Commerce (enclosing above Senate hearing
62-91933-615 encl (Parts and pages
listed above)
(3)

In 1951, General Carl Spaatz of "Newsweek" in Wash.,
D.C. and Chairman of the Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign, a branch
of the International Rescue Committee, Inc. in NYC, furnished
certain pieces of correspondence from several individuals affiliated
with the Refugee Campaign. The stationery of the organization
reflected Adlai E. Stevenson as one of the sponsoring governors.
(Further detail set out concerning above organization.)

WFO Memo 8-31-51
Re: George Michanowsky; ESP-R
(enclosing above correspondence)
100-344378-80 encl
(7)

This reference is a copy of the 1-12-51 issue of
"Counterattack", a weekly publication by the American Business
Consultants, Inc., in NY, which stated that Gov. Adlai Stevenson
had become a sponsor for The Common Council for American Unity
whose purpose was to combat Communism.

100-350512-383

(14)

Around early February, 1951, Lee Walker, Agency
Counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Chicago,
Ill., advised that Walter Vincent Schaefer was recommended by
Adlai E. Stevenson for the position as Legal Counsel with the

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RFC during the summer of 1935. Walker stated that either Stevenson or some unidentified individual then advised that Schaefer had possibly been a co-worker or associate of John Abt in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Dept. of Agriculture, in Wash., D. C. prior to 1935.

The Springfield Office was requested to interview Stevenson in Springfield, Ill., as being a possible source of information regarding Schaefer's association with John Abt.

Chicago Teletype 2-7-51
Re: Walter Vincent Schaefer;
USDA, Northern District of Ill.
77-48273-2 p.2
(11)

On 2-20-51, Gov. Adlai Stevenson called the Director and stated that Dwight Anderson, Ill. State Legislative Chairman of the American Legion, and Lawrence J. Fenlon, Ill. State Commander of the American Legion, were coming to Wash., D.C. and that he had suggested they see the Director. Stevenson stated he felt it would be advisable for the Director to talk to them in a "sobering" way as they were somewhat overly anxious in regard to the pending bill. The Director advised Stevenson that he would be glad to do this.

On 2-22-51, Anderson, having arrived in Wash., D.C., called the Director's Office to make an appointment and request that two other individuals accompany them.

A Director's notation indicates the following:
"Make it for 10:15 A.M. Tues. Feb. 27. H."

Director's Office Telephone Room Note
dated 2-23-51
(enclosing background memo dated
2-24-51, re: Lawrence J. Fenlon;
Dwight Anderson)
24-1-18258-21 and encl p.1,2
(4)

A clipping from the "Chicago Tribune" dated 3-7-51 which was carried as an enclosure to serial 24 of this file indicates that the bill was one to create a seditious activities investigation commission. (Clipping set out in full.)

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A Bureau memo dated 2-20-51 reflected that on that day in Wash., D.C., Dwight Anderson of the Ill. American Legion, advised the Bureau telephonically that he and his group understood perfectly the Director being unavailable for their scheduled appointment on the previous day, and that they would make no further attempt to see the Director or anyone there as they were merely carrying out Gov. Stevenson's suggested appointment and were not seeking out the Bureau.

By letter dated 2-1-51 to Adlai E. Stevenson in Springfield, Ill., the Director extended his personal regrets that he was unable to see Dwight Anderson and stated that Anderson had indicated he preferred not to see any other Bureau Official. The Director concluded by saying he hoped Anderson and his associates would feel free to return to his office in the future and hoped that he would be able to talk with them.

94-1-18252-23

(11)

A letter dated 2-7-51 to the Director from Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson expressed the latter's disappointment that the Director could not meet with the representatives of the Ill. American Legion during their visit to Wash., D.C. Stevenson also mentioned the then pending bill "to create a secessionist investigation commission" and enclosed a clipping from the "Chicago Tribune" on 2-7-51 concerning said bill. (Letter and article set out in full.)

Serial described above

94-1-18252-21

(11)

T-3 and T-1, both of known reliability, reported that 11 French press directors arrived in NYC on 2-22-51 under the sponsorship of the Economic Cooperation Administration and that

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among the many events they were scheduled to attend during their stay until 4-12-51 was a luncheon at Springfield, Ohio, on 4-5-51, given by Gov. Adlai Stevenson.

T-5: Walter Nagley, Security Office,
Economic Cooperation Administration
T-6: John Doherty, Security Office,
Economic Cooperation Administration
WFO Rpt. 8-9-51
Re: Henry Smarja; IS-PR
105-14750-2 p.4
(2)

On 8-12-51, a 4 page booklet concerning the American Association for the United Nations, Inc., was obtained from the Information Center for the UN in NYC. Among the list of Board of Directors appearing therein was the name of Adlai Stevenson.

NY Memo 8-26-51
Re: American Association for the
United Nations, Inc.; IS-2
100-377033-4
(2)

Adlai Stevenson advised (evidently in latter 1941, that he had been acquainted with Wilford Jerome Krumer for approximately 7 years and that his principal relationship with him was in connection with the Crusade for Freedom Drive in Ill. Stevenson favorably recommended Krumer however indicated that his association was limited. (Further detail set out regarding recommendation.)

Springfield Rpt. 12-5-51
Re: Wilford Jerome Krumer; TWA
100-10571-1 p.1, 7, 4
(6)

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On 2-28-55, Westbrook Pegler's column appearing on page 31 of the "Washington News" was entitled "Patterson Nullified His War Record by Skullsurgery at the Pentagon." Pegler described the late Robert P. Patterson, who died in January, 1952, as "a renegade Republican Federal Judge who threw in with the Roosevelt cabal in the Pentagon during the war." Pegler mentioned Adlai Stevenson, among others, as a colleague of Patterson's.

100-88484-1
(5)

The book, "U.S.A. Confidential", by Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer, published by Crown Publishers, Inc. in NY, and copyrighted in 1952, stated that (apparently at that time) Alger Hiss was in Lewisburg Federal Prison in Pa. and that among the members of the pro-Hiss clique was Adlai Stevenson. It further indicated that Stevenson had been Assistant to the Secretary of State (1945) when Hiss was with the State Dept.

Serial described above
100-12518-98 p.36
(5)

The book, "False Witness", by Harvey Matusow, was published by Grosvenor G. Hahn Publishers in NY and copyrighted in 1955. In Chapter 2, captioned "Counterattack", Matusow related how, in May, 1952, he accepted a job in NY as assistant to the editor of "Counterattack", a weekly newsletter, which maintained "black list" files in its offices. One report blacklisted "Stones for Stevenson" and therefore in the files there was entered next to the names of well-known entertainers a "black mark" on their record because they had supported Adlai Stevenson for US President.

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In Chapter 12, captioned "All Hell the Conquering Hero", Matusow stated that on 10-4-52, he fulfilled a speaking engagement in Libertyville, Ill., which he described as the home town of Adlai Stevenson.

In Chapter 13, captioned "The Campaign", he remarked that the fact Stevenson was defeated in the 1952 election bothered "them", not the fact that (Dwight D.) Eisenhower was elected. (No further elaboration.)

In Chapter 14, captioned "A Ship and a Jump", Matusow stated that Dr. J. B. Matthews was considered an "expert on Communism." He stated that when Matthews resigned as Dies Committee staff director, he took with him a copy of almost everything in its files. Matusow continued that Matthews had ghost-written many of their speeches and his most famous one, which Senator Joseph McCarthy delivered a few days prior to the 1952 election, attacked Adlai Stevenson. This speech contained the remark, "Alger, I mean Adlai".

Bureau Memo 3-6-55
Re: Harvey M. Matusow
(enclosing above book)
100-375368-1041 encl p.111, 154, 174, 176
(7)

A raid by the FBI of gambling establishments was scheduled on 2-5-52 in 5 states, one of which was Ill. In connection, the Springfield Division was telephonically contacted on 2-4-52 concerning the proposed raid in that state. At this time, the Bureau called attention to the February, 1952 issue of "The Atlantic" which carried on the cover a picture of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Ill. and drawings of various gambling devices. The magazine's feature article was written by Stevenson under the caption "Who Runs the Gambling Machines?" It was noted at this time that some newspapers (unidentified) were mentioning Stevenson as a presidential "possibility."

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The preface to the article stated in part: "In the article which follows he punctures the double standard of gambling in this country; he makes it clear that reputable citizens who play slot machines in their lodges and country clubs are playing right into the hands of the bigger gamblers higher up."

The Springfield Office had advised that two of the gambling devices for which seizure had been authorized were located at the Bloomington Country Club in Bloomington, Ill. It was noted that Stevenson was a member of this club and his sister was a member of the club's board of directors.

Bureau Memo 3-4-52
Re: Roundup of Gambling Devices in
Ill., Ohio, Pa., S.C., and Idaho
(enclosing above issue of "The
Atlantic")
71-3980-79 p.1, 2 and encl p.35, 36
(10)

Fulton Lewis, Jr., in his regular radio program on 3-5-52, mentioned that an article by Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Ill. appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly" (date not given) in which he told how effective he had been in curbing slot machines in Ill., citing statistics to prove that the number of registered gambling devices had declined considerably. According to Lewis, the FBI announced that day, however, the confiscation of a number of such machines in 4 states, including Ill. He asserted that these machines were not registered under Federal law. Lewis then commented that perhaps Stevenson's "bold crusade" against crime in Ill. had only driven the gamblers underground.

Bureau Memo 3-5-52
Re: Fulton Lewis, Jr.
Radio Program 3-5-52
34-4-3183-135
(11)

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In 1948, according to the Springfield Office, Ross V. Randolph, SA in this Office, was strongly considered by Adlai Stevenson for the position as Ill. State Safety Director. Springfield advised that Stevenson was curious as to whether the Director would endorse Randolph for the position. Also, in early 1949, he was considered by Stevenson for Assistant State Safety Director. On 12-28-51, Randolph resigned from the Bureau stating he had no employment in view. It was noted that on 2-4-52, he was appointed Administrative Assistant to Stevenson and subsequently on 5-14-52 was appointed by Stevenson as Warden of the Ill. State Penitentiary at Pontiac, Ill.

Bureau Memo 7-24-52
Re: Ross V. Randolph, Former SA,
Now Affiliated with Gov. Adlai
Stevenson
67-218592-123 p.1-4, 6
(1)

The "Congressional Record" for 5-26-52, Volume 28, No. 90, contained an article by Francis P. Douglas entitled "ADA Blasts McCarthy in Sharp Resolution; Backs Steelworkers" which was published in the Washington "Sunday Star" on 5-16-52. The article stated in part that on 5-16-52 the chief business of the Americans for Democratic Action would be the consideration of ADA's election year political course and election of officers. It indicated that friends of Adlai S. Stevenson had asked an endorsement for their candidate; however there appeared to be a considerable body of opinion that ADA should endorse no particular candidate.

Bureau Memo 8-6-52
Re: Americans for Democratic Action
(enclosing above "Congressional Record")
100-843122-73 encl p.6054
(12)

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Michael Heilig Farrin resigned from the Bureau as SA on 6-20-52 to become the Administrative Assistant to Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson. Farrin replaced Ross V. Randolph, a former SA, who subsequently was appointed Warden of the Ill. State Penitentiary by the Gov.

Bureau Memo 7-23-52

Re: Former SA Michael Heilig Farrin

67-124515-182 p.1

(9)

On 7-11-52, Robert Merriam, Alderman in Chicago, Ill., advised that Ben W. Heineman was an attorney who was recently appointed Assistant AG in Ill. by Gov. Adlai Stevenson to prosecute the current case ~~at that time~~ involving the counterfeiting of cigarette tax stamps.

Chicago Rpt. 9-17-52

Re: Janet Spitzer Pollak; SM-C

100-74841-5 p.7

(7)

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[REDACTED] (TS) (S)
Bureau Memo 8-28-52
[REDACTED] (c)

Information Concerning
62-77787-286-5
(2).

~~X~~Correlator's Note: Information attributed to [REDACTED] usually warrants restricted dissemination. (TS) (S)

Alfred Kohlberg of the American-China Policy Association disseminated copies of his correspondence with Alger Hiss and Gov. Adlai Stevenson. In his letter to Stevenson dated 8/12/52, he asked whether any of his statements concerning Stevenson were in error or whether Stevenson had changed. He called Stevenson's attention to the fact that top underground CP leaders were ordered the previous June to work secretly within the framework of the Democratic Party; that the fellow-traveling press in NY was praising Stevenson; that Stevenson ordered Major Hamilton A. Long and Rear Admiral Adolphus Staton not to testify before the Cox Committee investigating Communist radio operators; that Stevenson's affidavit in behalf of Alger Hiss seemed inadequate and less than frank; that Stevenson still seemed to stand with Owen Lattimore against Senator McCarthy and the Senate Committee and that he was badly informed on Communism.

Kohlberg's letter to Hiss on 8-25-52 asked if Hiss recalled his reasons for suggesting Stevenson for the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held in November, 1942, or December, 1942, at Mont Tremblant, Canada -- because of his knowledge of the naval situation in the Pacific, or his being exceptionally informed on Far Eastern affairs?

Kohlberg's letter to Stevenson on 9-10-52 stated: "The enclosed correspondence with Alger Hiss and your reportedly glowing accounts from Moscow in the 20's, add to the evidence of mental confusion about Communism." Kohlberg added that unless

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Stevenson could explain how he would do better than Roosevelt and Truman, that he would support General Eisenhower whose loyalty at least remained unquestioned.

Bureau Memo 9-19-52
Re: Institute of Pacific Relations;
ESP-R (enclosing above letters set
out in full)
100-64700-1103 and encl.
(6)

Around latter 1952, John Russell Black stated that his brother, an SA of the Bureau, informed him that Bureau files reflected Adlai Stevenson as a homosexual.

Bureau Memo 12-4-52
Re: Detroit SA
67-458384-38
(1)

Correlator's Note: The allegation attributed to the SA in above memo was unfounded.

An editorial entitled "Stevenson's Security Ignorance", appearing on page 6 of the 10-9-52 issue of the "Commercial Appeal" in Memphis, Tenn., and written by Jack Carley, stated the following:

"Governor Stevenson should never have undertaken a discussion of Communist infiltration of Federal agencies if, instead of substance, he had nothing to offer but his Detroit diatribe.

"He shouldn't have undertaken it, because there is a long, nauseous official record to refute denunciation of what he says is the Republican Party's lack of a program to clean out the ideological saboteurs and subverters in Government.

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"He shouldn't have undertaken it because instantly it brings into sharp and shocking focus the record of communist coddling, encouragement and appeasement by successive Democratic Administrations." (Article set out in full.)

Memphis Memo 10-10-52
Re: Editorial, "The Commercial
Appeal," Memphis, Tenn.,
10-9-52 (enclosing above article)
24-3-28-452 encl.
(5)

On 10-8-52, Senator Joseph McCarthy called the Bureau and stated that he wanted any public source information on Adlai Stevenson. He indicated that he would call back. On 10-24-52, McCarthy called long distance from Chicago, Ill., and was advised that the Bureau had nothing on Stevenson. McCarthy remarked that he would have to send the Bureau a file on Stevenson so that it would have something on him.

Bureau Memo 10-27-52
Re: Call From Senator Joseph McCarthy
62-78003-31
(3)

A "Washington City News Service" press release, dated Reno, Nev., on 10-28-52, stated that Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat from Nev., accused Adlai Stevenson of being in "constant liaison with the Socialist Party of England." It indicated that on 10-27-52, McCarran answered Stevenson's charge that the Nev. Senator "used to be a Democrat" by saying the Presidential candidate "has been consorting so long with the Americans for Democratic Action that he wouldn't know a Democrat if he saw one." The release further quoted McCarran as saying that "over his signature in a letter to me, Stevenson denied that he was a member of the ADA but the record is otherwise"; and quoted Stevenson as saying that he classed McCarran with the "Old Guard Isolationists and Reactionary Republicans."

100-246108-1

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On 12-7-53, Louis A. Lerner, University of Chicago student, was interviewed on that campus regarding Robert Jordan Ross, a conscientious objector who was also a student there. During this time, Lerner mentioned that he, himself, had functioned as Executive Director of the "Students for Stevenson" organization during the last Presidential campaign.

In a signed statement dated 12-8-53, Louis Lerner alleged that it was inferred in the above interview that he would get into trouble as a result of his activities in the "Students for Stevenson" organization.

The University of Chicago Dean advised on 12-8-53 that Lerner's father was Leo Lerner who was instrumental in securing the Democratic Party nomination of Adlai Stevenson in the last campaign.

Chicago files reflected that Leo Lerner of Chicago was a reported CP member or fellow traveler from 1942-1946 and was a strong supporter of Adlai Stevenson in 1952.

The 10-28-52 edition of the Chicago "Herald American" contained a column by Fulton Lewis, Jr. which indicated that Leo Lerner was publicly congratulated by Stevenson and thanked as the man who achieved for him the (Democratic) Party's nomination for the Presidency.

Bureau Memo 12-23-53
Re: Agents of the Chicago Division
67-419092-63
(1)

An article appearing on page 23 of the "NY Herald Tribune" dated 10-28-52 and datelined at Chicago, Ill., on 10-27-52, entitled "Full Text of Sen. McCarthy's Chicago Televisi...." set out (Joseph) McCarthy's speech given in Chicago, Ill. on 10-27-52 pertaining to the history of Adlai E. Stevenson in so far as it dealt with his aid to the Communist cause and the extent to which he was a part of the Acheson-Hiss-Lattimore group. In connection with the above, the article

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brought out such highlights as Stevenson's associates, comments, activities and organizational membership. (Detail set out)

62-96332-A
(10)J

*Incompletion of title due to mutilated mail.

An article entitled "McCarthy Says Stevenson Gets Reds' Support", datelined Chicago, Ill., on 10-27-52, and appearing on page 1 of the "NY Herald Tribune", dated 10-28-52, set out a summary of the above speech by Joe McCarthy concerning Adlai E. Stevenson. (Detail set out)

62-96332-A
(10)J

On 10-30-52, during a conversation in Vienna, Austria, between Boris Mikhailovich Morros, Hollywood movie producer, and Christopher Georgievich Petrosian, Soviet Official, the latter stated that the US would prefer that (Dwight D.) Eisenhower was defeated in the November Presidential election not because of a preference for (Adlai) Stevenson but rather because they felt an Eisenhower defeat would lessen his prestige in Europe.

b2

NY Summary Rpt. 11-9-54

Re: [REDACTED] Christopher Georgievich Petrosian; J
ESP-R

65-63088-1 p.11
(10)J

Correlator's Note: The cover of this file indicates the following: "Information in this file cannot be disseminated outside the Bureau without the specific approval of Mr. Boardman."

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A name check request was received from ONI (date not given) concerning Adlai Ewing Stevenson, III, son of Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson. Bureau files failed to reveal any references relating to him.

Bureau Memo 11-17-52
Re: Adlai Ewing Stevenson, III
Name Check Request
62-60527-31713
(13)j

The Passport Division file of Mona May Karff, maintained by the State Dept., in Washington, D. C., contained a communication from Senator (William) Benton to Alice Curran, Special Projects Officer, Office of Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, concerning Karff. Benton related in his communication that Karff had been invited to go to Moscow to represent the US in the Women's World Chess Championship but complained that she could not obtain a visa. Benton exclaimed that he was perplexed over the fact that she was forbidden to go and added, "I wonder if Adlai Stevenson would approve of this." (Date not clearly indicated.)

WFO Memo 11-18-52
Re: Mona May Karff,
was; IS-R
100-351752-58
(7)

The Springfield Division conducted interviews in early December, 1952, with George Luthy, President of the Commercial National Bank in Peoria, Ill.; and Walter McAdoo, Vice President of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company in Bartonville, Ill., in connection with sexual abnormalities existing at Bradley University in Peoria. During the interviews,

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they advised it was reported that the Pinkerton Detective Agency had identified Adlai Stevenson as a homosexual and had linked him with the President of Bradley University, David Blair Owen, as members of an exclusive group of sexually abnormal individuals in NYC; however the Agency would not be able to prove it in court.

Bureau Memo 1-6-53
Re: Bradley University, Peoria, Ill;
Information Concerning
105-20972-8 p.1,5
(8)
SI-105-20972-6 p.5,6,
(8)

On 2-6-53, Mrs. Katherine Musser appeared at WFO and related information concerning her roomer, Phyllis McFarland, whom she suspected as being subversively inclined. She stated that on 2-5-53, McFarland received a mimeographed letter on the back of which was a handwritten note asking her to join the editorial staff of the publication, "The Prospects", whose headquarters were at Bronxville, NY. The letter explained that the publication was to be sent to college students throughout the country and its purpose was to give them "academic freedom" and a "voice on political issues and humanitarian subjects of today." It was indicated therein that the idea had started with a small group in NY's Sarah Lawrence College and had extended to Calif.; further, that Adlai Stevenson was backing the idea and was to contribute an article to the first edition of the publication. Informant felt that "The Prospects" might be subversive in nature.

WFO Memo 2-9-53
Re: "The Prospects", Phyllis
McFarland; SM-3
100-338978-1 p.3
(8)

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[REDACTED]

b1

WFO Rpt. 3-17-53

55-58700-1206 p.1,4

(4)

b2

[On 2-16-53, [REDACTED] advised that Ljubo Drndic, Director of the Yugoslav Information Center in NYC, was interested in the possibility of getting Adlai Stevenson to visit Yugoslavia during his contemplated trip to European countries. Drndic, [REDACTED] according to T-4, of known reliability, [made the statement that Stevenson was supposed to visit Greece, Turkey and Italy.] T-4 stated that [Drndic] was of the opinion that it was possible for him to contact Stevenson through Averill Harriman, former US Govt. official under the Democratic Administration; also, that it was possible he might meet Stevenson through Senator Humphrey or Congressman (John A.) Blatnik. T-4 stated he believed [Drndic] would attempt to contact Adlai Stevenson through Congressman Blatnik.

T-4: Slavko L. Simic, 20 E. 35th St. NYC

NY Rpt. 4-22-53

Re: Yugoslav Activities in the US;

48-YU [REDACTED]

100-82820-1337 p.13,14

(6)

SI 105-14911-12 p.1,3

(8)

b2


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Known handwriting specimens of Roy Andrew DeGroot in the Bureau's possession in early 1953 included a copy of a typewritten letter dated 2-16-51 to Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson bearing the notation "This copy for layout"; a copy of a typewritten letter dated 2-17-53 to Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson from Roy DeGroot bearing the notation "This copy for text"; and a photostat of a letter dated 2-17-53 to Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson attached to which was a 3x5 routing slip dated 3-5-53. (Specimens not set out.)

NY Rpt. 3-27-53
Re: Roy Andrew de Groot, was;
Election Laws; Perjury
56-1224-199 p.17
(10)J

During the months of March and April, 1953, Richard Deverall, Free Trade Union Committee representative in Japan, was reported to have been in correspondence with numerous individuals, among whom was Adlai Stevenson. (S)


61-1292-946 p.27
(1)J

b3

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Carol Evans advised around April, 1953, that she was the personal secretary of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson at his office in Chicago, Ill. She furnished two letters from the correspondence of Stevenson, who was then out of the US, from Roy Andrew DeGroot. One letter was a two page original typed communication addressed to Stevenson, dated 11-5-52, on the letterhead of DeGroot in NYC. There appeared an inked notation under the letterhead "ACK. BY FORM LETTER" which indicated that a form letter was used by Stevenson's office to acknowledge

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DeGroot's letter. The contents consisted of a personal background of DeGroot's life before coming to the US and an expression of his regret that Stevenson was not elected to the presidency. (Letter set out in full.)

The second letter mentioned above was a six page carbon copy of a typed letter dated 2-17-53 addressed to "Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, care of The Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C.," on the letterhead of Roy DeGroot Consultants Inc. The date stamp of 2-28-53 thereon indicated, according to Burns, that the letter was received on that date. There was no indication that this one was acknowledged by Stevenson's office. In this letter, DeGroot explained his participation in connection with the so-called "Huron Oil Field Letter" and appealed to Stevenson for aid. (Letter set out in full.)

Chicago Rpt. 5-4-53
Re: Roy Andrew DeGroot, was;
Election Laws; Perjury (enclosing
copies of above letters)
52-1021-552 p.1,2 and encl.
(10)

An article entitled "Policy In Book's Used Overseas Involves Authors' Reputations," by Bennett D. Harter, appearing on page A-1 of the "Washington Star," dated 5-22-53, reflected that there were indications that any author who had ever been mentioned unfavorably by congressional investigators would have trouble getting the State Dept. to buy his books for use in its overseas libraries. In connection, according to the article, Lawrence Woodworth, former Deputy Chief of Public Affairs in the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs, spoke before the Young Democratic Club in Wash., D.C., the previous Wednesday night and informed them that the works of 8 men had been banned in the State Dept's information program. He continued that when

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he resigned from there 3 weeks prior to this time, the officials were still studying the writings of Adlai Stevenson to determine if they could be used. The article further stated that a State Dept. spokesman said there was no intention of banning the works of any of those men mentioned by Taisworth.

100-3-24-1
(6).

The June, 1958 issue of "New Challenge", official monthly publication of the Labor Youth League, dealt primarily with attacking the Eisenhower Administration in the field of foreign policy, charging that the Administration was against a world conference of world leaders in the interest of peace. "The article quotes such world figures as Winston Churchill, Pope Pius XII, Adlai Stevenson, Walter Reuther and G.M. Malenkov as being in favor of such a conference, while Secretary of State John Foster Dulles 'threw cold water'; Senator Joseph McCarthy 'raved and ranted'; and President Eisenhower 'hemmed and hawed'."

NY Quarterly Rpt. 7-18-58
Re: CP, USA; IS-C
100-7-4501 p.110
(5)

Correspondence of Adlai Stevenson was reviewed by his secretary, Carol Evans, (probably in mid April, 1958). She was, however, unable to locate a letter from Roy Andrew DeGroot to Stevenson dated 4-30-58, a copy of which was held by Stephen A. Mitchell, Democratic National Committee Chairman. Investigation disclosed that this letter related that DeGroot held information that Richard Nixon was a lobbyist for oil companies and that he had been paid more than \$50,000 during the past year. Inasmuch as Stevenson was not expected to return to his office until 7-10-58, the Dept. was being requested to advise as to whether it was desired that Stevenson be interviewed.

Bureau Memo 5-18-58
Re: Roy Andrew DeGroot, was;
Carol Evans; Referral
60-11-1-100 p.1, 2,
(1)

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A translation of item 5 on page 4 of the 10-6-53 issue of the "China Daily News" of NY reflected that Lao Ngow, writing in the "Speaking Freely" column on "The strength of peace is growing stronger daily", pointed out that except for warmongers, all sensible people in the world desired peace. He stated that in the US, because the Govt. was controlled by capitalists and munition makers, they were continuously stirring up war fever, however, recently, even some of them were changing. Adlai Stevenson, Harry Truman, and Dean Acheson were all advocating negotiations with the Soviet Union. Ngow continued that even though it could hardly be believed that these individuals had really changed their attitudes, at least they were following the people in demanding peace.

Houston Memo 1-25-54

Re: "China Daily News"; IS-CH (X)(u)
(enclosing above translation)
100-198148-327 encl. Part 6 p.1
(7)

b2 A report dated 10-10-53 submitted by [REDACTED] reflected a meeting in Garfield Park, Indianapolis, Ind., (date not given) of the informant; Al Smith, who was a CP member; and Max Benson. At this time, Benson in discussing the CP situation and the world situation (the latter in reference to negotiating with the Soviet) stated that Adlai Stevenson had pointed out the need to negotiate a real peace.

Indianapolis Rpt. 11-17-53
Re: Emanuel Blum, wa
Max Benson; IS-C;
Smith Act of 1940
100-174219-214 p.5
(7)

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On Drew Pearson's transcribed broadcast of 11-15-58 was the following item (quoted in full): "Adlai Stevenson is so appalled at the Attorney General's attack on former President Harry Truman that he will start a crusade against 'McCarthyism'."

Bureau Memo 11-15-58

Re: Drew Pearson Broadcast 11-15-58

94-S-250-568 p.1

(3)

On 11-25-58, the "NY Post" (night extra) carried a clipping entitled "Patriots and Politicos" and subtitled as Item 2, "Stevenson in Georgia", which stated the following:

"Adlai Stevenson's address in Georgia yesterday was characteristically memorable. It was especially important we think, because there are some Democrats who prefer to flee from the issues presented by the Brownell-McCarthy crusade. No doubt many of them importuned Stevenson to remain silent. Instead, he denounced the modern mainness with the wit and eloquence which have become the identifying mark of his public papers.

"We do not pretend there is no such thing as Communism espionage or that life is not always hard going. But he implored Americans to review the past with a solemnity worthy of our place in the world, and with dignity, objectivity and fairness. There just have been millions, Republicans and Democrats alike, who had looked forward to this appeal to the country's conscience and reason."

95-11305-1

(2)

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This reference reflects Ellen Borden in early December, 1953 as the divorced wife of Adlai Stevenson. (Informant not clearly indicated.)

Detroit Memo 12-1-53
Re: Courtney Borden Camden;
SM-C
100-383015-9, p. 1
(8)
SI 100-383015-5, p. 10
(8)

A letter to the Director dated 12-7-53 from Elsie B. Fritz, 4421 North Broadway, Chicago, Ill., advised that Mrs. Borden, the former wife of Adlai Stevenson, had turned over the Borden mansion on Lake Shore Drive there to the Artists Equity, an organization believed to be Communist infiltrated.

Serial described above
100-392390-29
(8)

Adlai E. Stevenson, given as a reference for Raymond Stanley Stimson, was contacted around early 1954 (place not given) for information concerning this individual. At that time, Stevenson advised that Stimson's name was unfamiliar to him.

Chicago Rpt. 2-4-54
Re: Raymond Stanley Stimson;
Loyalty of the Employees of the
United Nations and Other Public
International Organizations-IR
138-2502-8, p. 1, 2
(13)

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b2 On 1-18-54, [REDACTED] advised that Zlatko Balokovic of the publication "Novi List", a pro-Tito Yugoslavian language newspaper published in NYC, recently discussed with Mrs. Vincencija Horvat of Yugoslavia some American orchestral compositions sent to Zagreb, Yugoslavia, for a concert to be given on 4-14-54 through 4-19-54. Balokovic indicated at that time that some of his American friends would be present at this concert, including Mrs. Carpenter (phonetic) who was described as the mother-in-law of Adlai Stevenson. (S)u

NY Rpt. 3-24-54

Re: Yugoslav Delegation to the [REDACTED] (S)u
United Nations; IS-YU
62-77787-272-302 p.9

(2)

An article entitled "Stevenson Lauds ADA, 48 Backing of Ike Recalled in IVI Talk," by Charles Finston, appeared on page 7, column 1, of the "Chicago American", dated 2-11-54. It dealt with Adlai Stevenson's speech on 2-10-54 before an anniversary party of the Independent Voters of Ill., local affiliate of Americans for Democratic Action, at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago in which he praised the ADA. The article also brought out the conflicting views of Democratic National Committee Chairman, Stephen A. Mitchell with Stevenson regarding the organization. (Detail set out)

100-348196-A

(7)

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On 3-7-54, in his radio-television broadcast, Walter Winchell gave an account of statements made by Adlai Stevenson the previous day in Fla. concerning the Eisenhower Administration. Stevenson declared that the Administration was surrounded by political plungers and that (Dwight D.) Eisenhower's great crusade had practiced great deception. (Further detail set out.)

Bureau Memo 3-8-54
Re: Walter Winchell, Simulcast
(Radio-Television) 3-7-54
62-31615-836 p.4
(2)J

b2
According to [REDACTED] Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was expecting his attorney, Lloyd Garrison, to be in Princeton, N.J., on 3-12-54. It was determined that Garrison's arrival would depend upon the schedule of former Gov. Adlai Stevenson. It was noted that Garrison was scheduled to visit Princeton with Stevenson as an attorney in the Stevenson party.

Newark Memo 3-22-54
Re: Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer;
IS-2 (enclosing summaries of
information from [REDACTED]
100-17928-265 encl p.3
(3)J

b2
On 3-11-54, [REDACTED] advised of a conversation between Jay Lovestone and one Arnold, believed to be Arnold Beichman, a contact of Lovestone. In their discussion, Lovestone referred Arnold to Stevenson and apparently to remarks the latter made which refuted "Mitchell" on California. It was stated that this could possibly refer to Adlai Stevenson and "Mitchell", Chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party. (Connection with other points of discussion set out not clear.) (S) u

NY Memo 4-22-54
Re: Jay Lovestone, was;
ESP-IS & R
61-1202-262 p. 7
(1)J

45
TOP SECRET

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This serial deals with administrative problems arising from delivery of 94-40154, (the main file of Adlai Stevenson) to the wrong room in the Justice Bldg.

*Bureau Memo 5-27-54
Re: Messenger Unit employee
67-522941-14, p. 1
(9)*

Around summer, 1954, Adlai E. Stevenson when contacted concerning Laird Bell, prominent Chicago attorney, who, on occasion, had been affiliated with CP activities, advised that he had known Bell as a friend and business acquaintance for the past 40 years. Stevenson gave Bell a favorable recommendation. (Stevenson's comments set out.)

*Chicago Rpt. 8-19-54
Re: Laird Bell, aka; Special Inquiry
77-64408-18, p. 7
(11)
SI 77-64408-27
(11)*

On 6-13-54, approximately 10 minutes of Drew Pearson's telecast consisted of an interview with Adlai Stevenson concerning partisanship in the US foreign policy during the past few years. Stevenson recommended that the US return to a bipartisan foreign policy. He stated that during the last war the Navy and Army Depts. were definitely bipartisan. He criticized the lack of unity in the Republican Party with regard to foreign policy and the fact that Secretary (John Foster) Dulles did not have the support of his Party.

*Bureau Memo 6-14-54
Re: Drew Pearson Telecast, 6-13-54
94-8-350-611, p. 1
(5)*

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The 10-16-54 edition of "Glos Ludowy", page 3, columns 1 and 2, carried an article entitled "Senator Jenner Wants to Beat McCarthy in the Red Drive." This article stated in part that William E. Jenner, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on IS, in a formal statement on 9-29-54, linked former President F. D. Roosevelt and former Democratic nominee for President, Adlai Stevenson, with Communism.

Detroit Rpt. 1-18-55
Re: CP, USA, District #7;
IS-C, IS Act of 1953
100-3-12-2688 p.28
(5)

This reference is a copy of a translation from the Russian language of an article entitled "New Maneuvers of US Diplomacy" ~~by [redacted]~~ which appeared on pages 90 to 103 of the magazine, "Communist", No. 2, January, 1955 issue. The article reflected that in the previous year at Detroit, Mich., Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Party leader, spoke on American economy and compared it with Soviet economy. The article also contained statements by A. Stevenson regarding the success of American imperialism, which he had written in the November, 1954 issue of "Look." (Stevenson's statements set out.)

100-15104-105 p.4, 4
(7)

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This reference is a memo dated 11-7-54 from the Director to Messrs. Tolson, Boardman, Belmont, and Nichols relating that on said date, in conference with the AG, he was informed of a staff conference held on 11-3-54 concerning the Responsibilities Program. The AG advised that it was the thinking of those present that furnishing information regarding persons working in key areas should be continued, but that information about persons teaching in institutions should be discontinued.

According to the memo, the Director, when asked his views on the situation, pointed out that this program began as a result of a meeting of Governors with him years ago (date not given) whereby their primary purpose was to obtain information about persons teaching in state institutions as well as persons working in key areas for the state who would be considered dangerous to the security of the US. The Director particularly cited to the AG the concern of then Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Ill. that state legislators were beginning to move toward investigation of state educational institutions and that he, Stevenson, felt this would create a certain amount of witch-hunting whereas if Governors could be furnished, on a strictly confidential basis, information from the FBI, they could protect themselves from ill-considered inquiries by well-meaning legislatures.

The Director further stated that he advised the AG of his disagreement of the above group's decision, bringing out several aspects favoring his reasoning; and the AG consequently issued instructions to require dissemination of information to the Governors. (Further details set out)

SS-17833-108

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b6
On 11-10-54, [REDACTED] Canadian INS, Peace Bridge, Port Erie, Ontario, Canada, communicated with the Buffalo Office and advised that Adlai Stevenson was named as one of the patrons of the Chicago, Ill. exhibition of the Freedom Festival (date not clear) sponsored by the Catholic Youth Organization there. A program of said performance was in the possession of [REDACTED] and according to him, it consisted of a proclamation by the Mayor, a commentary by the President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners and entertainment by several well known figures (primarily Hollywood stars). The program also included the Freedom Festival slogan: "On the field of battle soldiers die...on the field of tyranny civilization dies." (Further detail of program set out.) (S)

Buffalo memo 11-17-54
Re: Samuel Rosen, wa;
Information Concerning
C2-101624-1 p.2
(3)✓

A pamphlet entitled "Americans for Democratic Action", by the Staff of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, dated 4-10-55, set out the relationship between Adlai Stevenson and the above organization during the period 1947 to 1955. It reflected him as a founder and charter member of the ADA as well as his denial of the organization; the affiliation of his associates with the ADA; his election as Gov. in an election in which an affiliate of ADA was exceedingly active; his greetings sent to the Annual Roosevelt Dinner of ADA; and his recommendation that the pamphlet "Toward Total Peace" published by ADA in 1947 be studied.

Bureau Memo 1-25-55
Re: Americans for Democratic Action
(enclosing copy of above pamphlet;
100-344102-122 encl p.25, 50, 70, 75, 142
(7)✓

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The Drew Pearson radio broadcast on 1-15-55 reflected the following:

"Tax Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews has diverted about 300 agents from their regular work to collect dirt on Democrats. This will explode just before 1956 elections and will revive the Republican slogan of Democratic corruption. Every Democrat who contributed more than \$500 the 1954 Stevenson will be probed."

Bureau Memo 1-17-55

Re: Drew Pearson Broadcast, 1-13-55
94-2-350-352 p.3

(5)

An article entitled "Adlai's Style Improves" by Alan Kaz appearing on page 4 of the "Daily Worker" dated 4-14-55 reflected Adlai Stevenson's change of attitude towards the US foreign policy, primarily regarding the Quemoy and Matsu islands. According to the article, Stevenson was more war-like during the 1952 campaign than presently. (Israil set out)

100-3-75-1

(3)

Drew Pearson's radio broadcast on 1-13-55 reflected the following:

"Adlai Stevenson's speech on the Far East had an unusual effect on President Eisenhower who, instead of regarding it as partisan politics, was just about convinced that the United States should not defend Quemoy and Matsu; however, Dulles is not at all happy. Stevenson gave his speech very reluctantly and only after tremendous pressure from his fellow Democrats; however, he was persuaded that he had a duty to speak."

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~~TOP SECRET~~

out against the possibility of a tragic war over a couple of islands not essential to American safety. Some of the basic ideas for this speech came from British Ambassador Sir Roger Makins." (No further detail set out.)

Bureau Memo 4-18-55
Re: Drew Pearson Broadcast,
4-16-55
94-8-350-676 p.3,4
(5)

On 4-25-55 Susan Wilson, 930 F St. NW, Wash., D.C., furnished a mimeographed sheet entitled "Speak Out For Peace!" which was issued by the Progressive Party there. It urged the recipient to join a distinguished group who had spoken out against the involvement of the USA in war over the Quemoy and Matsu Isles and also urged the recipient to write to the President in Wash., D.C. for peace. Among those listed in the above group was Ailai E. Stevenson who was quoted as saying: "Are we prepared to shock and alienate not along our traditional allies, but most of the major non-Communist powers of Asia by going to war over Quemoy and Matsu to which the United States has no color of claim..." (No date indicated on above.)

WFO Airtel 4-22-55
Re: Cominfil of Progressive Party;
IS-C (enclosing above mimeographed
sheet.)
100-357934-1541 encl
(12)

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An article entitled "New York's Governor Ready To Run - If Adlai Says Yes," appearing on page 82 of the "US News and World Report" on 5-13-55, states the following:

Pressures were building up on Adlai E. Stevenson to disclose his plans for 1956. Political experts agreed that if Stevenson or President Eisenhower even hinted on his readiness to run for election, he could have his party's nomination with no difficulty whatsoever; as long as both remained silent, other would-be candidates would be left dangling. This category included NY's Gov., Averell Harriman.

If Stevenson decided to run, Harriman would support him; however should Stevenson bow out, Harriman would be ready to rush forward. In addition, Harriman was convinced that Eisenhower could be beaten in 1956 but thought it necessary that Stevenson or he be in the field early.

In 1950, Harriman was a Democratic candidate and had much support in the NY delegation, but this evaporated as the Stevenson boom occurred.

Since 1952, Harriman and Stevenson had been close personal friends and Stevenson had been an overnight guest in Harriman's Executive Mansion in Albany, NY. Harriman hoped that Stevenson, upon return from his African tour, would clarify his 1956 intentions.

62-8074-1
(10)

Among the predictions made by Drew Pearson on his 5-31-55 radio broadcast was that Adlai Stevenson would run again for President.

Bureau Memo 5-28-55
Re: Drew Pearson Broadcast, 5-31-55
64-3-356-468 p.2
(5)

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~~TOP SECRET~~

T-2, reliability not given, reported around the summer of 1955 that Bernard Guillemin, a writer who was reportedly a Russian sympathizer, was acquainted and corresponded with many prominent people, including such individuals as Adlai Stevenson.

T-2: Helen Mary Blume,
1171 Legion Ave., Napa, Calif.
NY Rpt. 9-9-55
Re: Bernard Guillemin, was; IS-R
100-362357-8, p. 9
(7)

This reference is a memo dated 6-1-55 from (SA) Jim Murphy to Mr. Nichols which stated that through his brother he met on that day former SA Frank P. Parker, who was President of the Mich. Brewers' Association. The memo continued that Parker was quite friendly with Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Mich. and had learned of Williams' new political plans. In connection, Parker stated that Williams would not run again for Gov. of Mich., instead he and Adlai Stevenson had reached an agreement. This agreement was that Williams would travel about the country "stumping" for Stevenson's Presidential campaign; and if Stevenson were elected, it was agreed that Williams would be appointed AG.

94-4-3232-23
(5)

(X) u
[NY-694-S] advised on 6/3/55 that the CP was planning a large campaign against the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act but would set up a non-Party committee to handle the matter.

According to the "New York Post" of 5-24-55, page 16, a rally to be held at Carnegie Hall on 6/9/55 would be sponsored by "The nation's major anti-Communist, ethnic, fraternal, civic and labor organizations."

The "New York Times" on 6-10-55 reported that Adlai E. Stevenson sent a message to the rally calling for a revision of the above act.

NY Memo 8-2-55
Re: Victor Samuel Ludwig; SM-C
100-361912-53, p. 2
(12)

eum

- 53 - ~~TOP SECRET~~

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b2 [redacted] advised that on 6-26-55, Jay Lovestone made reference to an appointment with Adlai Stevenson for 6-29-55 in the course of his discussion with Mrs. Esther Mendelsohn. Informant stated on 6-28-55 that Lovestone was advised by his secretary that Stevenson's office had changed the appointment hour. It was indicated their meeting would take place at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, NYC, in suite 1734. (C)u

NY Teletype 6-28-55

Re: Jay Lovestone, was;
Miscellaneous Information Concerning;
ESP

61-1292-1301

(1),

This reference is a mimeographed copy of Victor Riesel's column "Inside Labor" on 6-29-55 for the Post-Hall Syndicate, Inc. in NYC. It stated that Dave Beck and his informed staff of Wash., D.C. specialists predicted that President (Dwight) Eisenhower would run again and win. "Memoranda and notes" passed among Beck and his staff revealed that they believed Adlai Stevenson would be the Democratic candidate and that he would be managed by former Democratic National Committee Chairman Steve Mitchell. The column continued that most of labor was already getting its campaign apparatus into shape and was pledged to Adlai Stevenson at the Democratic nominating convention. The column further stated that Gov. Averell Harriman and Senator Estes Kefauver were running far behind Stevenson in labor circles.

62-82195-361, p. 1

(2)

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~~TOP SECRET~~

63 In a letter to Norman Thomas (well-known Socialist) dated 7-8-55, [REDACTED] Jay Lovestone criticized Thomas' suggestion that a plebiscite be stationed on Formosa. He then asked about a plebiscite on the Chinese mainland and pointed out that this would not be accepted, for it would be resisted by the Communists. Lovestone further stated that he had presented the problem to their friend, "Adlai," whose moral motives Lovestone respected, and "Adlai" was a bit "blabbergasted." Lovestone continued that he thought it bad that they, who were seeking a peaceful solution should get themselves into a situation in which they had one code of policy for the weaker forces and another helpful to the brute force. (Letter set out in full.) (S)

It was noted that "Adlai" very likely referred to Adlai Stevenson. (S)

Bureau Memo 8-4-55
Re: Jay Lovestone; ESP-IS
(enclosing above letter)
61-1292-1321 and encl. p.1
(1)J

CG-5824-S advised that in a private conversation with Albert E. Blumberg in NYC during the first week of August, 1955, Blumberg stated that the CP wanted Adlai Stevenson to run for President on the Democratic ticket in 1956. According to the informant, Blumberg stated that Stevenson should be talked to and convinced that it was not a lost cause and that he should seek the Democratic nomination. Blumberg inquired if the CP in Ill. had anyone who could see Stevenson for this purpose; however the informant replied that he knew of no one. Blumberg explained that the Russians favored (Dwight David) Eisenhower as a result of the recent 4 Power Conference in Geneva, (S) u

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Switzerland, but the CP, USA, had to comply with the labor movement, which traditionally voted Democratic. Blumberg also told the informant that the CP was worried about Gov. (William Averell) Harriman of NY, for with backing of Tammany Hall, he could decide the Democratic nomination. (S) (A) u

Chicago Airtel 8-11-55
Re: CP, USA-Political Activities;
IS-C
100-3-72-1230
(6) u

One of the items on Drew Pearson's broadcast of 8-13-55 was that Adlai Stevenson would definitely run for President in the fall of 1956.

Bureau Memo 8-15-55
Re: Drew Pearson Broadcast, 8-13-55
94-8-350-719, p. 2
(5) u

b2 [On 8-17-55, ██████████ advised that Jay Lovestone planned to advise Adlai Stevenson in a personal note that Lovestone had not forgotten the draft of an unidentified project which was promised Stevenson. It was indicated that Lovestone would have the draft ready for Stevenson in the near future.] (No further detail set out.) (S) (A) u

NY Rpt. 9-14-55
Re: Jay Lovestone, was; Miscellaneous
Information Concerning (ESP)
61-1292-1369, p. 1B, 12
(1) u

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Brew Pearson mentioned on his 8-20-55 broadcast that Carmine DeSapio in NY had told the Mayor of Pittsburgh (Pa.) that Adlai Stevenson could not carry NY State should he run for President in the next election.

Bureau Memo 8-22-55

Re: Brew Pearson Broadcast, 8-20-55

64-8-256-713 p.1

(5)

On 8-22-55, George Sokolsky's column, "These Days", appearing on page 14 of the "Journal American", was captioned "It's Not in the Bag for Stevenson". The article stated that the managers of Adlai Stevenson were taking the position that all they needed to do was announce that Stevenson would run for the 1956 Presidential election and all of the Democrats would fall in line. The article continued that Carmine DeSapio dislikes Stevenson because the latter tended to be ADL (Americans for Democratic Action) in thought if not in membership, because most of Stevenson's personal associates were affiliated with the ADL, and because Stevenson was humiliated during the last election and during the past 3 years had done nothing to overcome himself; according to DeSapio's stand, Stevenson would not have a chance of being elected. The article further stated that this was the nature of the NY Democratic thinking on the subject of Stevenson and that as long as leaders thought this way, Stevenson would not get the NY delegation unless there was no other candidate. (Further detail set out)

62-80625-1

(3)

- 57 - ~~TOP SECRET~~

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A United Press ticker on 9-26-55 datelined Little Rock, Ark. reflected that Harry S. Ashmore, Executive Editor of the "Arkansas Gazette" in Little Rock, announced on that day that he would begin a leave of absence in early October to become a personal assistant to Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.). The ticker quoted Ashmore as saying that this "does not necessarily mean that Gov. Stevenson has made a final decision concerning his availability for the nomination." Ashmore further stated that Stevenson asked him to "assist in developing the issues for the 1956 election. As titular head of the Party, the Governor intends to take active part in the campaign whatever his personal role may be."

The above information was furnished the AG by memo on 9-27-55.

100-391637-126

(12):

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REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following references which have not been reviewed contain information which has been placed under restricted dissemination:

REFERENCE	ARMY REF PAGE NO.
64-880-845-1-100178	?
64-880-845-1-100179	?
64-880-845-1-100180	?
64-880-845-1-100181	?
64-880-845-1-100182	?
64-880-845-1-100183	?
64-880-845-1-100184	?
64-880-845-1-100185	?

The following references contain information which has been placed under restricted dissemination:

REFERENCE	ARMY REF PAGE NO.
100-105000-100	?

The following references contain information which is not placed in the restricted dissemination category of the main list. It is placed in this category because it is not placed in the restricted dissemination category of the main list.

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<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>SEARCH SLIP</u> <u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>INFORMANT</u>	<u>MF SERIAL</u>	<u>INFORMANT</u>
61-7560-3036	2 /		8 p.8	
65-56402-1-131	4 ✓		8 p.6	
66-17618-4	4		8 p.2	
74-1333-2450 p.30	4		8 p.6	
74-1333-3282	4		8 p.8	
100-3-70-1110	5		8 p.10	
100-6605-4	5		8 p.8	
100-64700-271 encl p.3472	6		8 p.11	
1-3334-10	10 /		8 p.4	
62-89887-1	10 /		8 p.11	
94-1-369-678	11	(Copy of entire speech enclosed)	8 p.5	
94-1-22773-22	11		8 p.10	
100-3-70-1 "Washington Post" 6-27-51	12 /		8 p.10	
100-64700-271 encl P.157, 1775	12		8 p.11	
100-64700-580 encl P.404	12		8 p.12	
100-347117-2	12		8 p.11	
105-2222-3 p.5, 15, 11	12, 12	Highly con- fidential source; [REDACTED] Rubens Cingulini (1516 N Clybourn, Chicago, Ill.)	8 p.2	High confident- ial source

b2

- 60 ~~TOP SECRET~~

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 1, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Miss Dorothy Donnelly of the Vice President's office, whom I have known for many years, called me. The Vice President had a letter from an individual in Chicago stating that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was a Communist Party organizer. She wondered where she might verify this. I suggested that she check with the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as well as the Daily Worker.

[REDACTED] who was in the Communist Party and now claims that he is out although his actions are dubious. A brief summary is attached.

Enclosure

LBN:rm
(2)

Nichols - Tolson

LBN:rm 11-1-56

b6
b7C
Dorothy Donnelly of Vice Pres' office called. the VP had
let from individual in Chicago stating [REDACTED] was
CP organizer. She wondered where she mit verify this.
I suggested she check HCUA as well as Daily Worker.
[REDACTED] who was in CP &
now claims he is out but his actions r dubious.

FD-247
10-6-54

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955-357071

October 31, 1956

Mr. Nichols:

Re: WILLIAM WILLARD WIRTZ
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
Who's Who in America, 1954-55, contains the following concerning William Willard Wirtz:

"University professor and lawyer; born DeKalb, Illinois, March 14, 1912; son of William Wilbur and Alpha Belle (White) W.; educated Northern Illinois State Teachers College, DeKalb, Illinois, 1928-30; University of California, Berkeley, 1930-31; A. B., Beloit (Wisconsin) College, 1931-33; LL. B., Harvard Law School, 1934-37; married Mary Jane Quisenberry, September 8, 1936; 2 sons, Richard, Philip. Instructor, Kewanee (Illinois) High School, 1933-34; University of Iowa, 1937-39; assistant professor School of Law, Northwestern University, 1939-42; assistant general counsel Board of Economic Warfare, 1942-43; with War Labor Board, 1943-45; general counsel and public member, 1945; chairman National Wage Stabilization Board, 1946; professor of law Northwestern University since 1946. Member Illinois Liquor Control Commission since 1950. Member National Academy of Arbitrators, American and Iowa Bar Associations, Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Sigma Rho. Home: 838 Locust Street, Winnetka, Illinois, Office: 357 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois."

William Willard Wirtz was the subject of an applicant type investigation by the FBI in the fall of 1950 conducted at the request of the United States Atomic Energy Commission since he was being considered for designation as a member of the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel. The Civil Service Commission advised by letter dated 9-3-51 that disposition of his case was that he "resigned or likewise separated from Federal service prior to a decision on loyalty." During our investigation, of course, we developed considerable data on [REDACTED] known also as [REDACTED] which will be set forth later herein.

Our investigation of William Willard Wirtz was generally favorable, we developed no damaging derogatory data [REDACTED]

and the father, William Wilbur Wirtz, DeKalb, Illinois, "leans to the left."

The father of William Willard Wirtz, William Wilbur Wirtz, in 1950 resided at 305 Norman Road, DeKalb, Illinois, and operated the W & W Furniture Store in that city. On or about August 15, 1949, the father was appointed to the State Teachers College Board by Governor Adlai Stevenson.

William Wilbur Wirtz (the father) sent a message to the State's Attorney at Lewistown, Illinois, protesting the arrest of four persons in July, 1940, by the sheriff while such persons were soliciting signatures in an effort to put the Communist Party on the ballot in the State of Illinois. At this same time a "Lawyers' Committee to Aid Ira Silbar," 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, was established to solicit aid among attorneys. Silbar, known communist in Chicago, was one of those arrested at Lewistown, Illinois. Professor William Willard Wirtz was a sponsor of this committee. A letter dated June 17, 1941, addressed to Hugh W. Cross, the Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, protesting legislation preventing the Communist Party from getting on the ballot was signed by six professors at Northwestern University among whom was William Willard Wirtz, Assistant Professor of Law. The letter was then printed in quantity and distributed by the International Labor Defense in Chicago.

International Labor Defense was designated 5-27-48 by the Attorney General as an organization within purview of Executive Order 9835.

b6
b7C [REDACTED]

Among the references given by William Willard Wirtz at the time of his application 8-5-50 with the Atomic Energy Commission is the name of the Hon. John R. Steelman who when interviewed said he regarded Wirtz as a loyal American citizen and he had no question concerning his loyalty, integrity, or ability.

On 3-22-50 William Willard Wirtz was appointed by Governor Adlai Stevenson to the office of Commissioner on the Illinois Liquor Control Commission. Prior to that he had acted in an advisory capacity to Governor Stevenson on labor relations matters.

By letter dated December 30, 1953, the Director advised the Honorable Sherman Adams at the White House of the background of William Willard Wirtz and enclosed photostats of nine reports reflecting the results of our investigation. [REDACTED]

William Willard Wirtz was given as a reference by [REDACTED] and Wirtz wrote a letter of recommendation for [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

Following 1947, William Willard Wirtz was engaged in labor arbitration work with various companies and labor unions, principally the U. S. Rubber Company and the United Rubber Workers. The issues of Martindale-Hubbell from 1933 through the present fail to reflect that William Willard Wirtz was at any time associated in a law firm of which Adlai Stevenson was either an associate or a member.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ADLAI STEVENSON'S DETROIT 1952 COMMUNIST SPEECH

When [REDACTED] was interviewed by the FBI October 27, 1952, appearing cooperative but furnishing no information, he said he believed communism was a disease, someone should keep abreast of the disease, but he would never tell anyone about his activities in the Party.

Robert Wirtz stated that the first 1/3 of Governor Adlai Stevenson's speech on communism delivered at Detroit, Michigan, in 1952 were his (Robert Wirtz's) ideas. He stated he had given them to his father, William Wilbur Wirtz of DeKalb, Illinois, and his father had written the entire speech referred to above. (Our investigation of William Willard Wirtz disclosed that the father is an intelligent man and is capable of speech writing since he is an excellent public speaker and

writer.) Robert Wirtz went on to say that the first 1/3 of the speech was given by Stevenson exactly as he and his father prepared it. It is, of course, known and has been publicized that William Willard Wirtz wrote many of Stevenson's speeches concerning labor.

*This is speech Praising
Director and F.B.I.*
PUBLIC SOURCE

b6
b7C

A circular addressed to several organizations and people in Chicago called attention to the United May Day Conference on April 15, 1940. The circular pointed out the purpose of the conference was to "foster May Day meetings on behalf of workers of the world." The circular listed Robert Wirtz, State Secretary of the International Labor Defense, as sponsor. The Dies Committee Report (investigation of un-American propaganda activities in the United States), 78th Congress, Second Session, 1944, Page 833, under Exhibit 4 (International Labor Defense) lists Bob Wirtz as Assistant State Secretary for Illinois. On page 838 of the report there is reference to Bob Wirtz, "Illinois leader of the International Labor Defense who arrived at the conference (ILD National Conference in Washington D. C., July 8 and 9, 1939), directly from Waukegan County jail where at 45 seconds after midnight on July 4 he was released after serving 120 days for a violation of one of the most infamous antilabor injunctions in recent times. Wirtz was sentenced in connection with the union activities in the North Chicago Foundry strike...."

The May 1, 1944, issue of the "Daily Worker," page 1, contains an article captioned "Illinois CP Tops Its Quota" in which there is reference to the Communist Party district convention meeting in Chicago April 30, 1944, adopting and sending a message to Earl Browder. Among the signers is listed "Robert Wirtz, secretary of the convention."

LBN:arm 11/2-55

BLANK MEMO ADLAI STEVENSON

Setting out info reflecting Adlai Stevenson's connection
with the State Dept.



REDIFORM-PATD.-AMERICAN SALES BODE CO., INC., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

November 2, 1955

**ADLAI STEVENSON
STATE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION**

Who's Who in America for 1954-55 reflects the following affiliations on the part of Stevenson with the State Department:

"Assistant to Secretary of State, Washington, 1945;
Adviser, U. S. Delegation, Conference on International
Organization, San Francisco, 1945;
U. S. Delegate, U. S. Minister, Chief of U. S. Delegation,
Preparatory Commission of United Nations, London,
1945;
Senior Adviser U. S. Delegation General Assembly of
United Nations, New York, 1946 and 1947."

Current Biography for January, 1949, carries the following references to Stevenson's employment in the State Department:

"In 1945 the Chicago lawyer became special assistant to Secretary of State Byrnes and then to Stettinius, a post in which the New York Times wrote editorially that he 'served with credit.'

"At the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which opened in San Francisco in April 1945, Stevenson was press spokesman for the United States delegation, and is said to have persuaded the State Department to relax the censorship of its reports and to issue statements instead of 'no comment.' He was appointed Minister and representative to the Preparatory Commission for the United Nations, which met in London from August to December. The chief American delegate in the absence of Stettinius, Stevenson was described by columnist Edgar Ansel Mowrer as having done 'what most representatives of foreign countries here consider a magnificent job,' and as having 'won himself immense popularity. . . by his tact and his ability to understand the other fellow's viewpoint.'

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Gandy _____

LBN:arm
(5)

Cover memo to the Director from L. B. Nichols
dated November 1, 1955, LBN:arm

10

"When the first U. N. General Assembly opened in London in January 1946, Adlai Stevenson was senior adviser to the American delegation, which included Stettinius, Eleanor Roosevelt, Sol Bloom, and Senators Tom Connally and Arthur Vandenberg -- a delegation said at this time to have leaned heavily upon their advisers. Stevenson was mentioned in press accounts as representing his country in private negotiations with the other Big Five nations to choose the six nonpermanent members of the Security Council and the U. N. Secretary-General. He resigned after the session ended in March, but in July President Truman appointed him alternate delegate to the second session that autumn, in which he and Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas served on the economic and financial committee. In November 1946, presenting his Government's view that a new organization need not be created to succeed UNRRA, he declared that the international food crisis would be 'over by summer,' a view which later events proved to be premature. Reappointed for the 1947 sessions at Lake Success, New York, the Chicagoan worked with United States permanent representative Warren Austin on the administrative and budgetary committee."

George Sokolsky in his column "These Days" for April 9, 1952, states that he went to the record to get Stevenson's opinion of Alger Hiss. He points out that Governor Stevenson, in an interrogatory dated June 2, 1949, stated as follows:

"Q. No. 4 How long have you known Mr. Alger Hiss, the defendant?

"A. No. 4 Since June or July, 1933.

"Q. No. 5 Where, when and under what circumstances did you first become acquainted with him?

"A. No. 5 We served together in the legal division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington in 1933.

"Then Governor Stevenson said:

60

"A. No. 6 In the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1933 we were working on different commodities. Our contact was frequent but not close nor daily. I had no further contact with him until I met him again in the State Department when I went to work there in 1945. Upon my arrival in the State Department at the end of February or early March to the end of April, when Mr. Hiss left for the San Francisco conference, he was, I think, largely preoccupied with the arrangements for that conference, for the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco.

"During that interval, from the first of March to the end of April, I was engaged in other matters and met him mostly in intradepartmental meetings and in connection with some aspects of the plan for the San Francisco conference, largely relating to matters pertaining to the handling of the press at the conference. I was at the conference, myself, as assistant to the Secretary of State from about the 10th of May until the end of June. During that interval Mr. Hiss was Secretary General of the conference and I was attached to the United States delegation. Our paths did not cross in a business way but we met occasionally at official social functions.

"Back in Washington during July, I had some conferences with him in connection with preparations for the presentation of the United Nations charter to the Senate for ratification.

"I resigned from the department early in August, 1945, and so far as I recall I did not meet Mr. Hiss personally again until he came to London in January, 1946 . . . During that conference in January and February we had offices nearby each other and met frequently at delegation meetings and staff conferences.

"I returned to the United States in March, 1946 and I do not believe I met Mr. Hiss again until the United Nations General Assembly in New York in 1947. At that time he was connected with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and I visited with him on one or two occasions at my office in the United States delegation headquarters in connection with the budget for the United Nations, which was one of my responsibilities as a member of the American delegation. I have not seen him since."

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The New York Herald Tribune for October 28, 1952, in a story headlined "McCarthy Says Stevenson Gets Reds' Support" referred to a Nation-wide television and radio speech made by Senator McCarthy in which he stated that Governor Stevenson in 1943, while working for the State Department, was given the task of formulating post war policy in Europe; that according to Stevenson, it was Archibald MacLeish who brought Stevenson to the State Department.

It was learned from an extremely delicate confidential source on January 3, 1946, Mrs. Priscilla Hiss stated that on January 1, 1946, the overseas operator in New York called the Hiss residence for Alger and Mrs. Hiss expressed the thought that Adlai Stevenson, then a Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, was the caller.

It was learned from this same confidential source that on August 15, 1946, Mr. Stevenson was in touch with Alger Hiss and mentioned that he was in town to see Wendell Berge of the Department of Justice and arrangements were made for Hiss and Stevenson to have lunch the following day, namely, August 16, 1946. There is no verification of whether the two in fact did have lunch on August 16. In the event the two did have lunch on this date, this would mean that Governor Stevenson was wrong in his interrogatory quoted by Mr. Sokolsky wherein he stated he returned to the United States in March, 1946, and did not believe he met Mr. Hiss until the United Nations Assembly in New York in 1947.

DGH:nma 11-1-55

M. A. Jones RE: ADLAI STEVENSON
Bureau files checked for any references to Stevenson's employment with Department of State. Approximately 3 to 400 rferences on Stevenson and very little concerning State Department employment. Technical surveillance in January, 1946, reflects that Priscilla Hiss, wife of Alger Hiss, mentioned to an indiv that the overseas operator had contac their home trying to reach Alger. She believed it was Adlai Stevenson. McCarthy stated Stevenson brought into State Department by Archibald MacLeish. Rec. None. For information.

Mr. Nichols

November 1, 1955

M. A. Jones

ADLAI STEVENSON

SYNOPSIS:

Bureau files checked for any references to Stevenson's employment with Department of State. Approximately 3 to 400 references on Stevenson and very little concerning State Department employment. Technical surveillance in January, 1946, reflects that Priscilla Hiss, wife of Alger Hiss, mentioned to an individual that the overseas operator had contacted their home trying to reach Alger. She believed it was Adlai Stevenson, special assistant to the Secretary of State. Publication, "Current Biography," for January, 1949, has lengthy biography concerning Stevenson. Regarding his State Department employment, biography states that in 1945 Stevenson became special assistant to Secretary of State Byrnes and then to Stettinius. New York Times wrote editorially that he "served with credit." Biography also reflects he took a very active part in the formation of United Nations. In connection with Stevenson's State Department employment, Washington Times Herald of April 1, 1952, carries story indicating that Stevenson worked closely with Hiss on United Nations matters when they worked side by side. Story states they became good friends when Stevenson joined the State Department in 1945. Sokolsky column for April 9, 1952, sets out record of Stevenson's testimony before U. S. Commissioner, Southern District of Illinois, in 1949. Stevenson states in this testimony that he went to work for the State Department in February or March, 1945, and resigned from the Department early in August, 1945. New York Herald Tribune article for October 28, 1952, carried story of Senator McCarthy's criticism of Stevenson. McCarthy stated Stevenson brought into State Department by Archibald MacLeish who has one of the longest records of Communist front affiliations of any of the people Senator McCarthy had previously attacked.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

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Boardman _____
Nichols _____
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Mohr _____
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DGH:mma
(6)

Memo to Mr. Nichols

October 28, 1955

DETAILS

PURPOSE:

Pursuant to your request, Bureau files concerning Adlai Stevenson have been reviewed. There are approximately 3 to 400 file references, but only references which refer to his employment at State Department are being set forth below.

You will recall that in my memorandum of October 25, 1955, I set out Stevenson's employment as reflected in Who's Who in America, 1954-55. For ready reference, this is being repeated below:

Assistant to Secretary of State, Washington, 1945;
Adviser, U.S. Delegation, Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, 1945;
U. S. Delegate, U. S. Minister, chief of U. S. Delegation, Preparatory Commission of United Nations, London, 1945;
Senior Adviser U. S. Delegation General Assembly of United Nations, New York, 1946 and 1947.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

A technical surveillance conducted by the Washington Field Office reflects that on January 3, 1946, John C. Ross, Director of Office of Departmental Administration, State Department, called Mrs. Priscilla Hiss. Priscilla mentioned to Ross that on January 1 the overseas operator in New York called Hiss's home for Alger. Priscilla believed it may have been Adlai Stevenson, Special Assistant to the Secretary, Department of State. (65-56402-1-131)

This same technical surveillance reflected that on August 15, 1946, Mr. Stevenson was in contact with Alger Hiss. Stevenson mentioned that he was in town to see Wendell Berge of the Department of Justice. Hiss and Stevenson agreed to have a luncheon engagement the following day. (65-56402-1673)

The publication, "Current Biography," for January, 1949, carried a feature biography on Stevenson. In regard to his employment with the Department of State, "Current Biography" stated the following:

"In 1945 the Chicago lawyer became special assistant to Secretary of State Byrnes and then to Stettinius, a post in which the New York Times wrote editorially that he 'served with credit.'

"At the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which opened in San Francisco in April 1945, Stevenson was press spokesman for the United States delegation, and is said to have persuaded the State Department to relax the censorship of its reports and

Memo to Mr. A. J. C. J. J. J.

October 28, 1955

to issue statements instead of 'no comment.' He was appointed Minister and representative to the Preparatory Commission for the United Nations, which met in London from August to December. The chief American delegate in the absence of Stettinius, Stevenson was described by columnist Edgar Ansel Mowrer as having done 'what most representatives of foreign countries here consider a magnificent job,' and as having 'won himself immense popularity... by his tact and his ability to understand the other fellow's viewpoint.'

"When the first U.N. General Assembly opened in London in January 1946, Adlai Stevenson was senior adviser to the American delegation, which included Stettinius, Eleanor Roosevelt, Sol Bloom, and Senators Tom Connally and Arthur Vandenberg -- a delegation said at this time to have leaned heavily upon their advisers. Stevenson was mentioned in press accounts as representing his country in private negotiations with the other Big Five nations to choose the six nonpermanent members of the Security Council and the U.N. Secretary-General. He resigned after the session ended in March, but in July President Truman appointed him alternate delegate to the second session that autumn, in which, he and Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas served on the economic and financial committee. In November 1946, presenting his Government's view that a new organization need not be created to succeed UNRRA, he declared that the international food crisis would be 'over by summer,' a view which later events proved to be premature. Reappointed for the 1947 sessions at Lake Success, New York, the Chicagoan worked with United States permanent representative Warren Austin on the administrative and budgetary committee." (94-3-4-1115-52)

In connection with Stevenson's State Department employment, the Washington Times Herald of April 1, 1952, carried a story headlined "Stevenson Ties with Hiss Eyed Closely." The story stated that Stevenson became acquainted with Alger Hiss in 1933 when both worked in the AAA, and this acquaintanceship became a close relationship in 1945 when Stevenson joined the State Department. The story continued stating Stevenson was drawn into close contact with Hiss from 1945 to 1947 when they worked side by side in connection with United Nations matters. (94-40154-8)

George Sokolsky in his column, "These Days," for April 9, 1952, states that he went to the record to get Stevenson's opinion of Alger Hiss. He states Governor Stevenson was interrogated by the U. S. Commissioner for the Southern District of Illinois on June 2, 1949. Sokolsky sets out part of Stevenson's testimony verbatim, and it is being set forth below:

"Q. No. 4 How long have you known Mr. Alger Hiss, the defendant?

October 28, 1955

"A. No. 4 Since June or July, 1933.

"Q. No. 5 Where, when and under what circumstances did you first become acquainted with him?

"A. No. 5 We served together in the legal division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington in 1933."

Then Governor Stevenson said:

"A. No. 6 In the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1933 we were working on different commodities. Our contact was frequent but not close nor daily. I had no further contact with him until I met him again in the State Department when I went to work there in 1945. Upon my arrival in the State Department at the end of February or early March to the end of April, when Mr. Hiss left for the San Francisco conference, he was, I think, largely preoccupied with the arrangements for that conference, for the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco.

"During that interval, from the first of March to the end of April, I was engaged in other matters and met him mostly in intra-departmental meetings and in connection with some aspects of the plan for the San Francisco conference, largely relating to matters pertaining to the handling of the press at the conference. I was at the conference, myself, as assistant to the Secretary of State from about the 10th of May until the end of June. During that interval Mr. Hiss was Secretary General of the conference and I was attached to the United States delegation. Our paths did not cross in a business way but we met occasionally at official social functions.

"Back in Washington during July, I had some conferences with him in connection with preparations for the presentation of the United Nations charter to the Senate for ratification.

"I resigned from the department early in August, 1945, and so far as I recall I did not meet Mr. Hiss personally again until he came to London in January, 1946... During that conference in January and February we had offices nearby each other and met frequently at delegation meetings and staff conferences.

"I returned to the United States in March, 1946 and I do not believe I met Mr. Hiss again until the United Nations General Assembly in New York in 1947. At that time he was connected with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and I visited with him on one or two occasions at my office in the United States delegation headquarters in connection with the budget for the United Nations, which was one of my responsibilities as a member of the American delegation. I have not seen him since." (74-1333-A)

Memo to Mr. Nichols

October 28, 1955

The New York Herald Tribune for October 28, 1952, carried a story headlined "McCarthy Says Stevenson Gets Reds' Support." The story stated that in a Nation-wide radio and television speech, Senator McCarthy had made many charges against Stevenson. One of these charges was that Governor Stevenson in 1943, while working for the State Department, was given the task of formulating post war policy in Europe. McCarthy stated that according to Stevenson, it was Archibald MacLeish who brought Stevenson into the State Department. McCarthy stated that MacLeish has one of the longest records of Communist front affiliations of any of the people whom Senator McCarthy had previously attacked. (62-977886-6)
(62-96332-A)

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☒ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

_____ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

stated that he was somewhat suspicious of [REDACTED] he was
than in the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] content to the effect that he believed
in Russia and that a dictatorship was the only way to
effectively run a country. An investigation based upon
these allegations failed to develop any evidence that
[REDACTED] was subversive or had engaged in any subversive
activity and the investigation was closed. (100-112615)

b6
b7c

By teletype dated November 27, 1952, the
Springfield Office advised that the files of that Office
reflected that Captain George Karl, WA, Peoria, Illinois,
Police Department, reported on April 20, 1949, that
[REDACTED] identified as a Bradley University
instructor had been called a Communist sympathizer. The
Springfield Office stated in the teletype that Captain Karl
was unable to gauge the reliability of his informant in
this matter and advised that he had no information of
Communist Party meetings attended by [REDACTED]. The Springfield
Office further noted that Captain Karl had stated that he
had taken steps to secure confirmation of the above information
and would report his findings, but that no information had been
received from Captain Karl on this matter. The Springfield
Office also noted in its teletype that [REDACTED] was carried
in the files of that Office. [REDACTED] contact was
could furnish [REDACTED]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☒ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.☐ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).☐ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.☐ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____☐ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI/DOJ

August 29, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Re: GOVERNOR ADLAI STEVENSON

Governor Stevenson called at the Bureau on December 11, 1948, and in the Director's absence talked to Mr. Ladd.

Inasmuch as this incident has now arisen, rather than summarize the matters, I am attaching hereto Mr. Ladd's memo of December 11, 1948, along with a letter addressed to Governor Stevenson under date of December 15. While hindsight is better than foresight, it is too bad some reference to the Director's being out of town was not put in this letter. Stevenson's reply of December 21 to the Director's letter of the 15th, is also attached.

I am also attaching hereto a photostat of the yellow of a letter which the Director wrote Stevenson congratulating him on his election in November, 1948, and Stevenson's reply of December 9, 1948.

As a sidelight, you will recall that the Chicago Sun on January 14, 1949, according to former SAC MoSwain quotes Governor Stevenson as saying that the one thing that might save T. P. Sullivan was the fact that FBI Agents are not renowned administrators.

L. B. NICHOLS

LBN:FML
Attachment

The records in my
office show I was
not here on Sat 11 Dec
& was in Phila for a
check by Dr. Clegg &
flew to Florida Dec 14 A.M.
This was the year I had
pneumonia.

It is noted Stevenson is referred to Bureau letter dated 11-14-48 extending congratulations to Mr. Stevenson on his election as Governor of Illinois. Bureau files reflect that Mr. Nichols has met Mr. Stevenson and he has manifested deep interest in the work of the Bureau.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

December 3, 1948

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

G.I.R.-8

It was so good of you to think of me, and I appreciate your message very much.

Sincerely yours,

Adlai E. Stevenson
(Adlai E. Stevenson)

RECORDED - 11 194-40154-2
F B I
34 DEC 14 1948
INDEXED RECORDS

68 DEC 22 1948

November 8, 1948

Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson
Libertyville, Illinois

My dear Mr. Stevenson:

I wanted to take this opportunity
of joining with your many friends in congratulating you on your election as Governor of Illinois. If at any time we of the FBI can be of assistance to you please do not hesitate to let us know.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mailed by the Director

CC - Chicago
CC - Springfield

NOTE: Mr. Nichols has met Mr. Stevenson and he has manifested deep interest in the work of the Bureau. It is felt that a letter of congratulations is in order. According to the Associated Press today Stevenson won the election.

KCK:ecb

SE 38

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EX-84

5 NOV 24 1948

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NOV 10 1948

ADLAI E. STEVENSON
SEVEN SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

December 21, 1948

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I was sorry to miss you but I had a profitable and informative talk with Mr. Ladd. You were very good to send me the model Police Act. As Mr. Ladd doubtless told you, I am very anxious to reform the State Police administration in Illinois with a view to removing it from politics, and I am in search of people qualified by experience and conviction to do that job.

Sincerely yours,

Adlai E. Stevenson

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

RECORDED - 2

40154-3
F B I
5 DEC 23 1948

51 JAN 4 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

December 15, 1948

Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson
Libertyville
Illinois

62-37713-77

RECORDED - 11 My dear Mr. Stevenson:

INDEXED - 11

Reference is made to your recent conversation with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd, and the interest which you expressed in statutes concerning the establishment of state police agencies.

I am very pleased to enclose herewith a copy of a proposed model State Police Act which was sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. I find that we have exhausted our supply of statutes establishing and maintaining the state police forces of specific states which were discussed by you with Mr. Ladd, but I am endeavoring to obtain additional copies of these permanent statutes. I will be glad to forward them to you just as soon as they become available to us.

Your interest, I assure you, is deeply appreciated, and I would like for you to understand that it would be a pleasure to cooperate with you and the law enforcement organizations of your state in all matters of mutual interest. The services of this Bureau in fingerprint identification, uniform crime reporting, technical laboratory and police training will be made freely available in keeping with your wishes and the wishes of the law enforcement officers of your state. Please do not hesitate to let me know whenever I may be of service.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
cc: Chicago MAILED 7
HHC:cdh
★ DEC 15 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DEC 28 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: *dl*

DATE: December 11, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I returned the call of Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois and advised him of your absence. He asked if he could call at the Bureau to talk to me, and later in the morning he called at my office. He stated that he was concerned about the Illinois State Highway Patrol, that he was anxious to remove it from politics. (In the next breath, however, commented on the fact that all of the present patrolmen were Republicans.) He inquired concerning the Pennsylvania State Police and the manner in which this was set up. I advised him that the Bureau would furnish to him a copy of the law establishing the Pennsylvania State Police and also of the Michigan State Police. I further informed him that there had been drafted and endorsed by the IACP, a model state police law and I told him that you would have a copy of this forwarded to him.

It is suggested that the Training Division forward copies of this material to the Governor.

I, at the Governor's request, advised him of the Bureau's training program and of the National Police Academy. I suggested to him that he might want a survey of his Department to determine whether the latest methods were being used for record systems, etc. He did not make any definite commitment on this.

He then stated that he was still undecided whether to retain T. V. Sullivan in charge of this work in Illinois. He asked if I knew Sullivan and I advised him that I did, and that Sullivan had cooperated with the Bureau for many years and was considered a very good Police Administrator. He stated that he had some misgivings as to whether Sullivan was the right man for the position, that under Sullivan at the present time were the State Police, the penal institutions and the public welfare departments. He stated that John Howe, Captain of the Chicago Police Department, and a Bureau Agent, Ross B. Randolph of Springfield, had been suggested to him as possible substitutes. He stated that he knew he should not mention Randolph inasmuch as this amounted to proselyting. I advised him that the Bureau, of course, did not want to lose its Special Agents and would not relish any proselyting. He asked if I knew Captain John Howe. I advised him that I did and that he had been with the Chicago Police at the time I was in Chicago, that he had a good reputation so far as I knew. He was wondering if the Bureau had any ideas as to any suitable persons in the event he decided

Letter to Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson

12/15/48 - HHC: dgh

Teletype to Detroit, Richmond,

and Boston - HHC: dgh

RECORDED

INDEXED

W2 28

to make a change. I advised him that a check would be made and that any possible National Police Academy graduates who might be eligible for this appointment would be furnished to him. It is suggested that the Training Division prepare a letter to Governor Stevenson furnishing him the necessary information in this regard.

It may be significant that on one occasion Governor Stevenson mentioned Lieutenant Krenl of the Northwestern Police School and while he did not say that he had been in touch with him, I gathered that he has or intends to be.

DL: jaf

Mr. W.C. ...
...
...
H.

10-4
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

Mr. Governor Adlai E. Stevenson
called - phoned of Illinois

Phone No. Hotel Statler EX-1000
Room 520

Hour 10:00 AM Date December 11, 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

REMARKS

When advised of the Director's absence from the office Governor Stevenson indicated that he has just arrived in Washington and that he is very desirous of speaking to the Director. He was told that it was not known whether or not the Director would be in today, however, an attempt would be made to advise the Director of his call.

Director was advised at 10:22 AM; he requested Mr. Ladd to return the call.

10:30 AM - Mr. Ladd returned the call, and Mr. Stevenson is coming to the Bureau at approximately 12-Noon to see Mr. Ladd.

rgk

RECORDED - 101

42
- 77
EF

Hyatt is

interim

Campaign manager

August 6, 1952

Mr. Nichols

M. A. Jones

WILSON WATKINS WYATT

PURPOSE:

To synopsize pertinent information regarding Wyatt contained in attached summary memorandum.

BACKGROUND:

Wyatt was born November 21, 1905, in Louisville, Kentucky. A lawyer, he resides at Alta Vista Road, Louisville, and has a wife and three children.

Wyatt practiced law in Louisville from 1927 to 1941, when he was elected Mayor of Louisville. In 1946 he was Housing Expediter and Administrator of the National Housing Administration. Since 1947 he has been a partner in the law firm of Wyatt, Grafton and Grafton in Louisville.

In 1947 Wyatt was National Chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action.

PUBLIC SOURCE AND BUFILE INFORMATION:

Wyatt is frequently mentioned in the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster Espionage case; however, he was not investigated in the course of this espionage investigation because his contacts with subjects in this case appeared to be of a business nature through his position as head of the National Housing Administration.

Wyatt resigned as National Housing Administrator ^{in December, 1946} when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation disapproved loans to be made to companies which planned to make low-cost veterans' housing facilities. President Truman, who allegedly felt highly of Wyatt, accepted the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's recommendation in this matter over Wyatt's appeal.

CONTACTS WITH THE BUREAU:

Wyatt was a personal friend of H. K. Moss, SAC of the Louisville Office, in the early 1940's. He was cooperative with the

Attachment

GJG:ncf

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Memo to Mr. Nichols

August 6, 1952

Bureau and received a letter of appreciation from the Director in 1945 for his praise of the FBI in a public address in which he stated that the FBI had contributed much to the improvement of the Louisville Police Department.

In 1942 Colonel Lindsey of the Louisville Police Department gave information of an unfavorable nature regarding the Bureau and the Uniform Crime Reports to Louisville newspapers. In an exchange of telephone conversations and letters between Wyatt, the Louisville Office, and the Bureau, Wyatt advised that Lindsey had not been authorized to make such a release, and he apologized for any embarrassment it may have brought to the Bureau. Lindsey subsequently released a statement to the press, apologizing to the Bureau, and stating that any criticism he had made had been directed at Uniform Crime Reporting practices of the Louisville Police Department.

In 1946 the Director communicated with Wyatt regarding housing for Special Agents. Wyatt gave the Director's request prompt attention.

✓ *W*

M. A. Jones

Memo to Mr. Nichols

GHG:mcf 8-6-52

RE: WILSON WATKINS WYATT

Pertinent info re Wyatt contained in attached
summary memo is synopsized.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 6, 1952

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WILSON WATKINS WYATT

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To set out pertinent information regarding Wyatt.

BACKGROUND:

The 1952-53 edition of "Who's Who in America" contains the following information regarding Wilson Watkins Wyatt:

Wyatt was born November 21, 1905, in Louisville, Kentucky, to Richard H. and Mary Watkins Wyatt. A lawyer, he resides at Alta Vista Road, Louisville, and has his offices in the Marion E. Harding Building, Louisville.

Wyatt attended the University of Louisville, 1922-1923, and received the LL.B. from Jefferson Law School, Louisville, as valedictorian of the class of 1927. He was awarded the Honorary LL.D. by Knox College, 1945, and by the University of Louisville, 1948. From 1929 to 1935 Wyatt was a faculty member at Jefferson Law School. He is a trustee of the University of Louisville.

On June 14, 1930, Wyatt married Anne Kinnaird Duncan. They have two daughters and one son.

Wyatt was admitted to the Bar in 1927 and is a member of the American, Kentucky, and Louisville Bar Associations. He was Trial Attorney for the City of Louisville in 1934 and was Mayor of Louisville from 1941 to 1945. He practiced law in Louisville from 1927 to 1941, and since 1947 he has been a partner in the law firm of Wyatt, Grafton and Grafton.

In 1946, Wyatt was housing expediter and administrator of the National Housing Agency.

Wyatt is Director of the Courier Journal and Louisville Times Company, of WHAS Incorporated, and of the Standard Gravure Company. During 1943 he was a special representative of the Board of Economic Warfare in North Africa. While Chairman of the Louisville Metropolitan Area Defense Council, 1942-1945, he was twice awarded the Citation of Merit. He has served on various civic committees in

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Memo to Mr. Nichols

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Louisville, and from 1942 to 1945 he was a member of the Advisory Board of the U. S. Conference of Mayors. He is a former Chairman and Treasurer of the Advisory Committee in Kentucky of the U. S. Savings Bond Program.

Wyatt is a member of the Young Democratic Club of Louisville and Jefferson County. In 1947 he was National Chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

PUBLIC SOURCE INFORMATION:

The Washington Times Herald of June 17, 1946, carried a large headline stating, "Veteran Housing Scandal Probed By FBI." The article accompanying this story stated that a nationwide investigation into flagrant diversion of critical materials from the Veterans' Housing Program had been begun by the Department of Justice.

(In connection with the above Mr. Ladd advised the Director on June 17, 1946, that the FBI was making no such investigation. He stated, however, that Wilson Watkins Wyatt, Federal Housing Expediter, had contacted Mr. Mumford through his Assistant General Counsel to confer with the Bureau so that the Bureau could be of assistance in stamping out the black market which had been holding up building materials. Mr. Mumford advised that the Bureau has no jurisdiction over black markets but that he would be glad to confer and pass on to the Director Mr. Wyatt's desire. No one from the National Housing Administration contacted the Bureau regarding this matter subsequent to this.) (62-73428-354)

The Daily Worker of December 5, 1946, contains an article over the headline "Wyatt Quits Over Housing Defeat," which states that Wyatt resigned as head of the National Housing Administration following an interagency feud in which Wyatt sought big government loans for prospective assembly-line builders of prefabricated houses. According to this article, President Truman sided with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which disapproved most of the loans recommended by Wyatt. (100-3-33-A)

The Daily Worker of December 7, 1946, contains an article under the headline "VFW Charges Scuttling of Veteran Housing in Wyatt Resignation," which states that the Veterans of Foreign Wars charged that the Veterans' Housing Program had been "scuttled" by Wyatt's resignation, and that the VFW, which was interested in low-cost homes for veterans, feared this might lead to overpriced housing. (34-1-373-A)

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The Washington Post of December 10, 1946, stated that Wyatt had been "urged and implored by Truman to sacrifice his new law practice in order to do an all out job" as head of the National Housing Administration. (94-8-350-A)

The Washington Post of January 31, 1947, contains an article under the headline "Property Owners group Hits 'Left Wingers,'" which states that the National Property Owners Foundation had attacked Communist and "left wingers" at a session at the Hotel Statler. The article states that the Foundation pledged untiring work against "those forces which attempt to hold forth the veteran as a cloak to attain Communistic and un-American objectives." Among the persons listed as those singled out as "left wingers" was Wilson Wyatt. (100-246629-A)

A mimeographed leaflet issued by the Independent Voters League of Kansas City states that this league voted by more than three to one on February 14, 1947, to affiliate with "the new progressive, liberal organization, Americans for Democratic Action, membership in which is expressly closed to Communists, Fascists, and those who support their ideologies." This leaflet continues that the ADA was created on January 4, 1947. It lists as co-chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, Wilson W. Wyatt. (100-370623-1)

The New York Daily Mirror of May 5, 1947, contains a column by Walter Winchell in which he states that persons close to President Truman hear that he will assign Wilson Wyatt overseas as the confidential emissary of the White House. (62-31615A)

The Washington Post of January 22, 1948, lists Wilson Wyatt as a leader of the "Left Wing Americans for Democratic Action." (100-3-72-A)

The letterhead of the Jefferson-Jackson Committee of the District of Columbia for 1948 lists Wilson W. Wyatt as chairman of the "Dinner Executive Committee" for the \$100-a-plate Democratic Jefferson-Jackson Dinner. (94-1-27808-10)

Memo to Mr. Nichols

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INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

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On November 20, 1942, the Louisville Office reported that through special arrangements with the management of the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky, a conversation between Robert Minor, Assistant General Secretary of the Communist Party, and [redacted] for the District of Kentucky, was [redacted] and Minor discussed Mayor Wilson Wyatt of Louisville, and [redacted] described him as "a young fellow who seems to be going with the times - down the line." He stated that Wyatt was a young corporation lawyer who had become Mayor largely through the influence of the Courier-Journal newspaper. He described him as being very intelligent and almost as well versed on the international situation as President Roosevelt, and as "not just an ignoble politician." [redacted] also said that Wyatt was reputed to be "100% behind Roosevelt." He concluded that "The Mayor knows how to line up trade unions and deal with them." (61-1019-69)

On July 12, 1943, when I spoke before the Study Conference and Forum on a Working Democracy, sponsored by the Kentucky Christian Citizenship Council at Louisville, Kentucky, I was on the same program with Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt who gave the address of welcome to the group. At that time Wyatt impressed me as a very young individual who seemed to have a very good reputation in Louisville and who gave a very forceful address. (94-1-12105-17)

On March 5, 1946, the Washington Field Office reported that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that a person believed to be [redacted] had advised [redacted] both under investigation in the [redacted] case, that "they (not further identified) are trying to set up some kind of organization in the office of [redacted] indicated that he might be interested in a position in [redacted]"

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On April 16, 1946, the Washington Field Office ascertained in connection with the [redacted] case that a cocktail party was to be held April 17, 1946.

b7C [redacted] It was learned that several persons investigated in the Silvermaster case were to attend this party. (65-56402-1-464)

On May 8, 1946, through a technical surveillance maintained on Silvermaster's residence it was learned that [redacted] suspected Communist and former employee of the [redacted] had contacted [redacted] to discuss the possibility of Silvermaster being employed with the National Housing Administration under Wilson Wyatt. [redacted] stated that she was afraid Wyatt might do some checking around and talk to some people, and she was proceeding on the basis that she did not know Silvermaster very well. From the general conversation it appeared that Wyatt was not familiar with Silvermaster. (65-56402-1139)

On October 23, 1946, the Director wrote George E. Allen, Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, "I thought the President and you would be interested to know that information has been received... that recently Joel Fisher, an employee of the Commerce Department who was closely associated with former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, has been offered a position as one of Wilson Wyatt's assistants." The Director explained that Joel Fisher is a known close contact of Harry S. Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald, who had been under investigation by the FBI as suspected espionage agents at the time the Director's letter was written. The Director also informed Allen that it had been learned reliably that Norton E. Long, one of Wilson Wyatt's assistants, had been attempting to persuade Harry Magdoff to transfer to Wilson Wyatt's agency in the near future. (65-56402-1686)

Through a technical surveillance on November 22, 1946, it was ascertained that the Duncan-Paris Post of the American Legion, described as "the one Legion Post in New York that is in a terrible scrap with the Legion," desired to have Wilson Wyatt address the Post the following week on Housing. It was stated that newspaper men would be there and that "a big splash" would be arranged for Wyatt. (65-56402-1-980)

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b7C

(In connection with the Silvermaster espionage investigation, Wyatt's name is frequently mentioned inasmuch as it was picked up in technical surveillances; however, he was not investigated during this investigation inasmuch as the only contact he appeared to have with other persons mentioned in the Silvermaster investigation was of a business nature through his duties as head of the National Housing Administration.)

On January 19, 1947, the National Association of Consumers issued a leaflet in New York City which stated "a sizable group of old-line Democrats are becoming a little worried over the ADA (Americans for Democratic Action). They are putting real pressure on Wilson Wyatt to get out of the ADA." (100-348894-1)

On March 1, 1947, the Washington Field Office advised that Wyatt's name was among a list obtained from the office of William Walter Remington at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Building. Remington was a subject of the Silvermaster Espionage Case. (65-56402-2809, p. 129)

On July 7, 1947, the Norfolk Office advised that a popular rumor among businessmen in Norfolk was to the effect that Wyatt was at one time interested in and possibly desirous of obtaining a Federal judgeship in the State of Virginia, and that he had attempted to have Senator Byrd of Virginia influenced in this regard. It was emphasized that this information was strictly rumor. (46-13774-6)

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

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b7C

[REDACTED]

On November 17, 1947, the Los Angeles Office reported that the Americans for Democratic Action, "formed by self-styled 'liberals' such as Leon Henderson, Wilson Wyatt, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and other prominent persons," nationally and locally had protested violently against the investigation of Communist infiltration into the motion picture industry. (100-128754-324, p. 15)

On January 20, 1948, John A. Allen, Jr., of the House of Representatives, sent a letter to the Director enclosing a letter sent to him by Samuel A. Ford of Oakland, California. In this letter, Allen stated that he had attempted to purchase tickets at the American-Russian Institute, San Francisco, California, to an address to be given by the Dean of Canterbury, England, on the subject "Russia and World Peace." He stated that he was informed the Dean would be unable to make his scheduled address, and he left his name in order to be notified when the Dean would be able to speak before that group in San Francisco. According to Ford's letter to Congressman Allen, he subsequently received a letter from the Americans for Democratic Action, 1740 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., asking for a donation to their funds. He said the names on this appeal for funds included "Wilson K. Wyatt, National Chairman." Allen felt that there had been collusion between the ADA and the persons to whom he had given his name in San Francisco. (100-354425-1)

The Louisville Office, on January 25, 1950, reported in the case entitled "Neonila Shevko Magidoff, was; Robert Magidoff Espionage - R" that the Magidoff's associated in Louisville with a group of influential people who included Wilson Wyatt. (100-13850-239)

On December 14, 1950, the Los Angeles Office reported in the case involving Communist infiltration of the motion picture industry that in connection with pressure being brought to bear by the Committee to Free the Hollywood Ten the attorneys

Memo to Mr. Nichols

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had decided that executive clemency should be stressed for the reason that "if Truman did not want to be put on the spot (concerning executive clemency) he might turn to the Parole Board and say in effect, 'Look guys, will you get me out of this.'" The opinion had been expressed that the choice of Francis Biddle to go to Washington and "stir things up and call on the Attorney General - working just on his own as a completely independent citizen" would be an excellent idea, but in case Biddle did not "pan out" Wilson Wyatt could be considered as an alternate. (100-138754-691, page 40)

CONTACTS WITH THE BUREAU:

On December 4, 1941, H. K. Moss, SAC of the Louisville Office, advised that Wilson Wyatt, who had recently assumed the office of Mayor of Louisville, had impressed him as being extremely cooperative with the Bureau and as one who would assist the Louisville Office in the future.

On April 24, 1942, SAC Moss advised that he had arranged for Mayor Wilson Wyatt and the Louisville Police Chief to see two films taken during a search coincident to an arrest in an Internal Security - G investigation. Moss stated that Wyatt had developed into a good personal friend of his and that he "is appreciative of the Bureau's work." (65-1007-199)

During July, 1942, an article appeared in the Louisville Times and in the Louisville Courier-Journal which included comments by Louisville Safety Director Colonel Lindsey criticizing the crime classifications used in the Uniform Crime Reports. In an exchange of letters between the Louisville Office, Mayor Wyatt, and the Director, as well as phone calls and personal visits between these three sources Mayor Wyatt apologized to the Bureau and stated that he in no manner would endorse embarrassment to the Bureau or criticism of its Uniform Crime Reports. The Louisville Times and the Louisville Courier-Journal on August 26, 1942, carried an apology by Lindsey to the Bureau in which he stated that any criticisms he had made had been directed to the Uniform Crime Reporting procedure of the Louisville Police Department and in no manner reflected against the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (62-26194)

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On February 12, 1943, Wyatt's name was placed on the Bureau mailing list as Mayor of Louisville. (62-21531-9370)

On March 1, 1945, the Director sent a letter to Wyatt acknowledging kind remarks Wyatt had made concerning the Bureau in an address before the Commanding Officers Club at Louisville on February 21, 1945. In this address Wyatt had paid tribute to the excellent cooperation and assistance rendered to the Louisville Police Department by the FBI, mentioned the training afforded its members by the Bureau, and stated that the success of the Police Department was due largely to the efforts of the FBI in training administrators and leaders of the police force.

On November 12, 1946, the Director wrote Wyatt, as Housing Expediter, requesting assistance in housing Special Agents. On November 20, 1946, Wyatt replied, "Your request will be given prompt consideration and we will advise you as soon as a decision is reached." On November 25, 1946, a member of Wyatt's staff called the Bureau stating that she was trying to work out some plan to be of assistance to the FBI and suggested that "letters of assistance" signed by Wyatt might be a solution to Special Agent's housing problems. (1-11-215, 216)

M. A. Jones

Memo to Mr. Nichols

GNG:mcj

8-6-52

RE: WILSON WATKINS WYATT

Pertinent info re Wyatt is set out.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 25, 1952

In regard to Mr. Ross V. Randolph,
former Special Agent and subject
of the attached memorandum, this
is to advise that I am very well
acquainted personally with Mr.
Randolph and I believe that from
his past actions that Mr. Randolph
is very friendly with the Bureau and
would in the future be very cooperative.

Attachment
FCH

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Laughlin _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

See Me _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()
For Your Recommendation ()
What are the facts? ()
Remarks: